The Economist:

OR

THE POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND FREE-TRADE JOURNAL.

"If we make ourselves too little for the sphere of our duty; if, on the contrary, we do not stretch and expand our minds to the compass of their object; be well assured that everything about us will dwindle by degrees, until at length our concerns are shrunk to the dimensions of our minds. *It is not a predilection to mean, sordid, home bred cares that will avert the consequences of a false estimation of our interest, or prevent the shameful dilapidation into which a great empire must fall by mean reparation upon mighty ruins.*"—BURKE.

No. 20. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1844. PRICE 6*d*.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

The Third Statistical Number was published last week, and can be had with the paper, or separately. The two previous Statistical Numbers are also on sale.

In consequence of the great demand for the Preliminary Number, the original impression of upwards of Forty Thousand being exhausted, a reprint of Thirty Thousand Copies has been published, and may be had singly, or with the other numbers. Price 2d. unstamped; or 3d. stamped for posting.

THE CHINESE AND FRENCH TREATIES.

In consequence of our articles on various COMMERCIAL TREATIES *having awakened much interest on this subject, and a strong desire having been manifested for full information respecting their contents, we have determined to furnish our readers with perfect copies of the whole of the existing* COMMERCIAL TREATIES *between this and every other country; and that this may not interfere with our other matter, we will give them in Supplements —of eight pages each (gratis)—once a month until the whole are completed: and all future* COMMERCIAL TREATIES *shall be given in like manner, so that the volume of the* ECONOMIST *shall contain a perfect copy of existing Treaties from time to time. We will so arrange this that the Supplementary Number with* COMMERCIAL TREATIES *and the Statistical Number shall follow each other at equal distances—the former at the beginning and the latter in the middle of each month, so that generally the one or the other will be received every alternate week. The first Supplementary Number was presented on the 21st Oct., containing our Treaties with Austria and Denmark, and the Chinese Tariff converted into English Monies and Measures; the second was presented on the 18th Nov., containing the official copy of the Chinese Treaty, and our Commercial Treaties with France; and the third was presented on the 16th ult., containing the Postage Treaty with France; Fisheries on the Coast of France and England; Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Greece; and Commercial Treaty with Sardinia.*

CONTENTS.

Civilization, Commerce, and Free Trade	385	Correspondence and Answers to Inquiries	392
Law wanting Partners	387	Postscript	392
The Dreams of Agriculture	387	Commercial Epitome	393
Incendiary Fires in the Country	388	Political Epitome	393
Court and Aristocracy	388	Free-trade Movements	394
The Metropolis	388	Anti-League Movements	395
The Provinces	389	Miscellanies of Trade	395
Scotland	389	Accidents and Occurrences	396
Ireland	390	Incendiary Fires	396
Foreign:		Police	396
France	390	Commercial Markets	397
Spain	391	Coal Markets	398
Portugal	391	Prices Current	398
Prussia	391	Corn Markets	398
Greece	391	London Averages	398
United States	391	Smithfield Market	398
Texas	391	Borough Hop Market	398
Colonial Intelligence:		The Gazette	398
Canada	391	Births	399
Jamaica	391	Marriages	399
Dominica	391	Deaths	399
China	391	Advertisements	399
Political	391		

"If a writer be conscious that to gain a reception for his favourite doctrine he must combat with certain elements of opposition, in the taste, or the pride, or the indolence of those whom he is addressing, this will only serve to make him the more importunate. *There is a difference between such truths as are merely of a speculative nature and such as are allied with practice and moral feeling. With the former all repetition may be often superfluous; with the latter it may just be by earnest repetition, that their influence comes to be thoroughly established over the mind of an inquirer.*"—CHALMERS.

CIVILIZATION, COMMERCE, AND FREE TRADE.

The most striking evidence of the progress of civilization—of an advance towards a perfect social economy—of the existence of wealth as well as of ability for further accumulation—is to be found in the nearest approach to a perfect subdivision of labour and occupations. Every step has this distinctive stamp; from the savage state in which man with his own hands has from the desert and uncultivated wilds of nature to procure all he requires, whether of food or raiment, to that of the highest civilization, where subdivision and exchanges are wrought into such a labyrinth of distant and remote actions, that the great bulk of men know not the source of supply, or the mode of production, of things which constitute their daily consumption.

In the very earliest stages of society the first thing which experience points out is, that particular parts of every country are best suited for particular productions. In one place is found an extensive sea coast, furnished with havens and harbours, and creeks affording safety and facility for fishing; in another are found hills, and downs, and forests, fit only for breeding and pasturing cattle; in another, flats, and plains, and valleys, capable of rich cultivation; in another, minerals, navigable rivers, and maritime positions, affording at once the means and inducements for manufactories, commerce, and the congregation of masses into districts and cities. And it is, therefore, not a matter of surprise that in every country indicating these natural divisions, one of the first recognized steps necessary for its improvement is making roads and opening means of communication between these different localities, in order that they may to mutual advantage exchange the various products for which they each have peculiar facilities. Good roads accompany, as well as induce, civilization; and the facilities which a range of sea coast and navigable rivers present for intercourse are the best recognised natural advantages which any country can possess for advancement.

It is as these facilities become developed, as the barriers against intercourse and exchange are removed, that a country becomes divided into *agricultural*, *manufacturing*, and *mercantile* classes; and it is just in proportion as the facilities of intercourse become perfect that these subdivisions take place to the greatest extent and in the most perfect manner. Long as this country has been remarkable for its manufacturing and mercantile character, the most striking results have occurred, even during the present generation, from the more perfect development of the means of intercourse. It is indeed a question which may be well entertained, and the importance of which is much overlooked, if our trade has not increased as much during that period by a more perfect national intercourse as it has even by a foreign exchange. Half a century ago the remote parts of England, the whole of Scotland, saving the few large towns, and especially the west and north Highlands, and, with a similar exception, the whole of Ireland, had but little intercourse with our manufacturing districts, or great seats of commerce. All meanwhile produced that for which nature offered them facilities; and these productions were made to minister to their wants in the most perfect manner within their power. Their food was confined merely to that which they could produce, their clothing to their own domestic manufactures. But what a change has been wrought by improved roads and steam navigation! Half a century ago fish was so exclusively the means of subsistence in some localities, that it was usual with servants to stipulate how often they should be dieted on salmon;—now you sail down the bay of Cromarty, and the steamer is detained in its progress to take in four or five hundred cases of salmon for the London market; and on inquiry you find that salmon is now as dear, and sugar and tea as cheap, which articles were formerly scarcely known, as they are in London. Perform a journey from Glasgow through the west Highlands in the autumn—visited half a century ago scarcely by a stranger in a year—you will not only meet, as you saunter along the banks of the Crinnian canal, while the steam boat slowly makes its way through its numerous locks, towards the western ocean coast, to say nothing of the youth in search of romance and scenery, with his pocket edition of Byron or Wordsworth—but also the wool-staplers from Leeds or Huddersfield on their way to purchase Highland wool, or the Liverpool merchant to obtain its consignment for sale. You will find the Glasgow butcher and the Lowland grazier on their way to purchase stock; and everywhere you see baskets of eggs, of fish, of poultry, prepared for the steamer to be sent to the large and populous towns of Renfrew;—and land at Oban or Fort William, and you will see some of your fellow-passengers actively engaged in visiting the smart, well-decorated shops, exhibiting samples of the varied productions of Spitalfields, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow—of the produce of the East and West Indies; of every thing which make up the wants of civilized life. Domestic fabrics are exploded, and the cheaper and better productions of the manufacturing districts take their place; fish and other products, which before palled on the taste from their excess, find their

way to markets where they are considered the greatest luxuries and delicacies, and exchange for the varied produce of our colonies and foreign countries;—and in proportion as this subdivision of labour becomes more perfect, in proportion as the attention of each party becomes more and more confined to that for which their natural facilities are greatest, will the wealth of the community, the demand for labour, and the command of the necessaries and luxuries of life increase: each party is benefited by the intercourse, for by this means more is procured by a given quantity of labour than before; to the one, the same quantity of food procures more clothing—to the other, the same quantity of clothing procures more food; the former is, therefore, better clothed, the latter is better fed. The first essential, however, to all this trade was facility of intercourse, and a power to dispose of their produce.

It has, however, not been a little curious to observe how much narrow jealousies have operated with producers in the older parts of the country against the extension of facilities for drawing supplies from more distant and new places. The landed proprietors and farmers in England were alarmed to the highest degree at the introduction of Irish cattle and produce; and it required an extraordinary effort of the eloquence of Burke to allay the apprehensions of even the merchants of Bristol at this act. The establishment of railways, canals, and steam boats have been looked upon with great jealousy by the producers in the neighbourhood of our large cities and populous districts; and yet the more this traffic has extended the more has the produce and land in these localities risen in value.

The establishment of steam boats from Liverpool to all parts of Ireland during the last twenty-five years, pouring in their exhaustless stores of provisions, has been accompanied by a rapidly increasing value of property in this country and especially in that neighbourhood. Facilities of communication appear to have the effect of raising the value of property at the distant point, without depressing it—nay, even enhancing it; also at the near point the condition of producers and consumers everywhere is improved, and the fears and alarms of the effects of distant competition end in positive improvement and benefit to the near producers.

How is this? Simply because whatever supplies come from a distance, immediately demand equivalents to be sent in exchange. Simply because the same steam boat which carries the wool-stapler to the west Highlands to buy wool, carries also the cloth merchant to sell cloth. Simply because the same steam boat which brings cargoes of provisions from Newry, Waterford, and Cork, brings also every year in greater numbers, shopkeepers and merchants to make purchases of the manufactures of Lancashire, to retail among the millions who have reared and produced the provisions which we received; the journey of the one depends on and arises out of that of the other. Every new import creates a new demand for labour to produce its equivalent; the increased powers of consumption are even greater in proportion than before, and the near producer finds that he has an increasing and a surer market. He finds that the greater the consumption of the neighbourhood, the greater must be the distance from which the required supplies must be drawn; the greater that distance, the higher the charges of transit, and, consequently, the greater is the natural protection and advantage which his produce secures in the immediate market. By this process the population of Manchester has increased from 90,399 in 1801, to 296,183 in 1841; Liverpool, from 79,722 in 1801, to 286,487 in 1841; Glasgow, from 77,385 in 1801, to 274,533 in 1841; and there is no man now who doubts the real advantages which have been derived by all parties from this increased intercourse among our various producers and consumers.

Now, all that is true as to the laws which regulate this internal exchange, is equally true as regards our foreign or external trade. We have great and increasing facilities of intercourse with every part of the world. We have now the great western continent brought alongside our little island by steam navigation, inhabited by a people of the same language, the same habits, the same tastes—producing in abundance all we want, requiring in equivalent quantities all that we produce, and with a strong desire existing to exchange. But though art, science, and enterprise, have removed all the *natural* obstacles, the same narrow fears and prejudices which were alarmed at the introduction of Irish provisions, the same unworthy, short-sighted, and selfish motives, which looked with jealousy at the increasing facilities of railways and steam navigation at home, have raised up artificial barriers, in the form of custom houses and tariffs, to neutralize all the great and happy results which would otherwise flow from this extension of civilization from this effort of art.

The present condition of the United States illustrates these principles in a remarkable way. On the one hand we exclude their chief produce by high and prohibitory duties; on the other hand they exclude our manufactures by an increased tariff. We for the purpose of protecting our home land produce—they for the purpose of protecting their own dear manufactures. Both fail in effecting the advantages they contemplated to the producers; they only succeed in producing misery and suffering among the consumers in each country.

In this country the restricted demand for equivalents in one form or another to return for what we might import, limits the demand for labour, lessens the power of consumption, reduces wages, pauperizes the working classes, and converts a population into a heavy and onerous charge, instead of being a source of wealth and security. In America, the high price of manufactured goods, the want of a proportionate demand for the produce of the soil, interferes with and prevents that exchange between the two classes of producers there, which would, with common advantage to all, take place between us and them; and the consequence is, that prohibitory laws, custom houses, and tariffs, entirely neutralize all the facilities of intercourse which art and civilization have opened up; and the great producing classes in America are driven back to domestic manufactures, as much as were our countrymen in the Highlands of Scotland, and the distant wilds of Ireland, before they were opened up to an intercourse with the manufacturing parts of this country. Commercial restriction produces all that is naturally akin to barbarism, ignorance, and poverty.

According to the late census of the United States, the amount of domestic manufactures attributed to the want of the power of exchange was estimated at a value of 29,023,390 dollars, and which is computed as being equal to 75 per cent. of their whole consumption. The following is from a New York paper, and shows the operation of these various restrictions:—

"In the census returns of the United States for 1840, the amount of 'family-made goods' in the States was valued at 29,023,390 dollars. The production of these goods is entirely from the industry of each farmer's family, and are of flax and wool. The flax is grown, cut, rotted, swingled, hacheled, spun, wove, and made up into garments, by the females in each family, for the consumption of each family. The long wool of the sheep is also spun, wove, and made up into garments, carpets, and in some cases blankets. This process is extensively carried on in each State, as seen in the following table from the census:—

VALUE OF GOODS MADE IN INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES, PER CENSUS OF 1840.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
Maine	804,397	Mississippi	682,945
New Hampshire	538,303	Louisiani	65,190
Massachusets	211,942	Tennessee	2,886,661
Rhode Island	51,180	Kentucky	2,622,402
Connecticut	226,162	Ohio	1,853,937
Vermont	74,548	Indiana	1,289,002
New York	4,636,547	Illinois	993,567
New Jersey	201,625	Missouri	1,649,544
Pennsylvania	1,303,093	Arkansas	489,750
Delaware	62,816	Michigan	113,955
Maryland	176,050	Florida	20,205
Virginia	2,441,672	Wisconsin	12,567
North Carolina	1,413,242	Iowa	25,966
South Carolina	930,701	District of Columbia	8,500
Georgia	1,467,630		
Alabama	1,656,119		29,023,390

"This is the value of flax and woollen goods made in families. Now the value of flax and woollen goods imported into the United States in the two years of the lowest tariff, 1841 and 1842, was as follows:—

WOOLLENS AND LINENS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

	1841.		1842.	
	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Manufactures of Wool:				
Cloths and cassimeres	—	4,942,867	—	3,995,577
Merino shawls	—	99,178	—	185,298
Blankets not above 75 cents each	—	392,380	—	280,952
Blankets above 75 cents each	—	229,515	—	285,281
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	—	471,877	—	375,297
Worsted stuff goods	—	—	—	2,366,122
Other manufactures of wool	—	395,293	—	336,989
Woollen yarn	1,758	660	2,670	1,053
Worsted yarn	—	157,564	—	216,558
Manufactures of Flax, viz.—				
Linens, bleached and uncoloured	—	—	—	2,953,613
Linens, dyed or coloured	—	115,650	—	200,187
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings	—	—	—	3,758
Other manufactures of flax	—	526,388	—	501,621
Manufactures of Hemp, viz.—				
Sail duck	—	904,403	—	516,880
Sheetings, brown and white	—	—	—	110,782
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	—	—	—	187,606
Other manufactures of hemp	—	73,271	—	37,042
		9,463,630		13,211,960

"This is the amount of all descriptions of wool and linen imported, of those articles adapted to the wear of the farmers; the amount imported is not more than 25 per cent. of what they make themselves. The reason is that they can do it themselves cheaper than either the 'protected' corporate companies, with stone palaces, or the importers can furnish them and pay the duties."

We learn from all quarters that, since the increase of the tariff, the agricultural population more and more resort to a dependence on what they can produce at home; as the effect of the twofold causes—high prices of goods and a lessened demand for their produce.

Meanwhile, commerce, art, and civilization ply all their facili-

WSPAPER

ties in vain; intercourse is kept open without the advantages which should attend it; and, as a New York paper recently remarked, their splendid packet ships arrive from England with freight barely sufficient to pay the expense of the voyage. On both sides of the ocean the best interests of the community are sacrificed to the selfish objects, but ignorant and mistaken views, of the dormant classes.

LAWS WANTING PARTNERS.

Although the great bulk of all intelligent and thinking men throughout the entire community have made up their minds on the side of commercial freedom, there are a small body of well-wishers to the welfare of the community who cannot yet see their way very clearly. They are either puzzled by some fallacy, or perplexed by some crotchet; and are therefore in the condition of the man in the transition state from blindness to vision, and who only saw "men as trees walking." A few words spent upon them may perhaps not be altogether in vain.

One portion of the class to which we allude are known as advocates of an alteration in the currency; and very earnest and enthusiastic some of them are. There are various shades of opinion amongst them, from the absolute inconvertible paper-currency man, up to the advocate of a depreciation of the metallic standard; and though all are more or less wild, extravagant, and unsound in their views, there are none of them without grains of truth amongst the chaff of their reasoning. But even the most moderate and the most intelligent amongst them give utterance to fallacies, which, if universally entertained, would be exceedingly mischievous; as, for instance, in a little tract on the "Emancipation of Industry," we find the following:—"But would it not be necessary, some may inquire, to repeal the corn laws before you can get labour fully employed? We reply,—we do not care whether you do or not, so long as you give us a proper system of currency. Our own impression is in favour of their repeal; and yet we think that it would really be of so little importance, either to agriculturist or manufacturer, if an expansive monetary system were adopted, whether they were repealed or not, that it is scarcely worth while arguing about it. As far as the manufacturer is concerned, an expansive currency would effectually repeal the corn laws, as the high gold price which corn now sells at would be changed to a high paper price, which would not interfere with his exchanges with the foreigner; and, as far as the agriculturist is concerned, he would obtain a steadily high paper price for corn, sufficient to reimburse him like all other producers, for the taxation his produce has to sustain in this heavily burdened country, which, with the natural protection he derives from the necessary expenses attending the importation of corn, would put him in a far more advantageous position than he now occupies, with all the instability and uncertainty of the present system."

Not to mention the very gross fallacy, that a creation of *artificial* money would be a substitute for the importation of substantial produce, the above passage contains other errors, proceeding from the writer looking exclusively at one thing. Let us very briefly recapitulate, in order to put the reader in possession of the source of the fallacy.

In 1797 we were going to war with France; it was a time of commercial pressure and disaster; the Government required large loans; and there was a run for gold on the Bank of England. In order to save the Bank from its dilemma, Pitt, the Prime Minister, procured the famous Bank Restriction Act, by which bank notes were made "legal tenders," not redeemable in gold.

This worked very well for a time. There was plenty of artificial money. Prices rose. Commercial transactions were facilitated. Salaries and wages were increased. Additional taxation was laid on, but we seemed able to bear it all, and everything appeared thriving.

One fruit of the great abundance of artificial money—or, in other words, of the multiplication of bank notes—was a great RISE IN RENTS. Rents would have risen, even with a merely metallic currency, because the population was rapidly increasing, there was a very great extension of our manufactures and commerce, and the value of land rose, because there was a great increase in the demand for its products. But inconvertible bank notes enabled the rent of land to rise far higher than would have been the case with a metallic currency; the farmers, receiving high prices in bank notes, were enabled to pay high rents in bank notes. The greatest rise in rents took place from about 1810 to 1812, which were years of great scarcity and very high prices.

From time to time it was found out that an *inconvertible* bank note was not so valuable as its equivalent in gold. People who wanted gold to send abroad, had to pay more for it, in relation to bank notes. Gold was scarce; it was dear; and a guinea—even a *light* guinea—frequently fetched as much as from twenty-two to twenty-five shillings in paper money.

This led to frequent disturbance in trade and commerce; and all the wise men of the age set their wits to work to find out the cause. It occupied a large portion of the attention of the House of Commons; and the history of this portion of our national economical investigations is exceedingly instructive. We have no space to dwell on it; suffice it to say, that the cause of the depreciation of bank paper, as compared with gold, was at last found out. It was at last found—though not without great controversy—that inconvertible paper money supersedes a metallic currency, speaking generally; and an excess of it always drives gold out of the country; and no nation carrying on an extensive *foreign* trade can afford to dispense with the precious metals. The result of all the inquiries, and all the debates, carried on through many years, was the currency bill of 1819, commonly called "Peel's Bill," because it was introduced by Sir Robert, then Mr Peel, who had become a convert to sound currency views, which he had formerly opposed.

Meantime, while we were moving onward to destroy the *artificial* currency system, the legislature was building up an *artificial* corn system. The corn law of 1815 was passed in order to secure the high rents which paper money had bolstered up. We are no enemies to a sound paper currency. But paper money ought ever to rest on the *precious metals*. Any system of paper currency by which a holder of a bank note cannot instantly and readily convert it into its value in gold, must, in some shape or other, end in ROBBERY. Paper money is a convenience; but in order to be really so, it must ever be convertible into gold, as gold, being a mercantile commodity, is the representative of *value*, whereas paper money is a representative of credit.

Now "Peel's Bill" of 1819 was a very necessary measure. It was wanted. It was just. But at the time it inflicted great injustice. Part of the injustice could not be helped, because it arose out of a change from an artificial to a natural state of things. The great mischief, however, which it inflicted, and still does, arose from the simple fact, that "Peel's Bill" of 1819—*wanted a partner*.

Had we been wise—could we have foreseen—the nation would have made but ONE great experiment in 1819. In returning to a natural state of things in currency, we should have returned to a natural state of things in corn. Here lies the root of all our subsequent calamities. Here lies the root of the error in those writers, who attribute to "Peel's Bill" what ought to be attributed to our vicious commercial system. If "Peel's Bill" of 1819 had been accompanied at the same time by "Peel's Tariff" of 1842, we would not now have to look back on years of alternate vicissitude, of commercial trial, of struggle, of folly, and of political and commercial strife. Much more would we have escaped all our calamities, and been now a great and prosperous people, if "Peel's Bill" of 1819 had been accompanied by that REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS, and those changes in the duties on sugar, &c. &c., which all calculation, all experience, all reason, proclaim as now inevitable.

We are far from saying that our paper-currency system is a perfect one. All intelligent men concur in thinking that very considerable changes must take place on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of England. But to maintain, as some tolerably intelligent men are now doing, that an alteration of our currency system would be a substitute for the repeal of the corn laws, is the sheerest and most pitiable folly that tolerably intelligent men can be guilty of.

Another law which *wants a partner* is the New Poor Law. To cut off the labourer from his dependence on the land, and yet maintain the monopoly *in* land and *to* land, has been a folly, a blunder, and a crime. A great change in the system of poor law *was* requisite: but to shake the working classes *out* of the lap of monopoly, and yet keep him within the meshes of the net of monopoly, was like setting a man to work for his bread with his hands tied behind his back. No; the sting of the new poor law is in the corn law; and never will justice be done to the labouring population of England, until those who threw them on their own resources enable them to avail themselves of their resources to the uttermost.

Other illustrations of laws that require partners occur; but we have said enough to enable the reader to think for himself, and to muse on the waste, the wickedness, the folly, the mischief, the short-sightedness, of one-sided or class legislation.

THE DREAMS OF AGRICULTURE.

The most striking feature of the week is a sudden movement which has commenced in some of the agricultural districts, and which we may appropriately enough term "Anti-League Movements." We adverted to the subject last week; and in our present number record some of the additional evidences of the movement, in the shape of meetings. It is confined to Essex Lincoln, Sussex, and Buckingham; though something like a move has been made in Gloucestershire, without, however, as yet producing any corresponding result.

Having looked over most of the speeches delivered at these agricultural meetings, we are bound to say—and we say it in perfect candour, honesty, and fairness—that a more remarkable display of fear, absurdity, and ignorance never met our observation. To take one instance. On Saturday last there was a meeting at Colchester of the "Essex Protection Society," at which the chairman, in the course of his speech, thus addressed his auditors:—"He had seen," he said, "on various occasions, a challenge thrown out by the League, and by persons connected with them, to the landowners, to stand forward in the House of Commons, and prove that there were direct charges on the land, exceeding those paid by the foreigner, and those paid by other branches of

industry in this country. This was an importat point, *and he had endeavoured to bring it to a matter of calculation*, and he believed had calculated under the mark!" Now, how does Mr Robert Baker make out his undermark calculation? He takes, as a sample, a hundred acres of land, and after estimating the amount of capital and labour which their cultivation require, he coolly adduces the following calculation as the amount of "special burdens" falling on the aforesaid hundred acres:—

TAXATION (DIRECT) ON 100 ACRES.

Land-tax	£5	0	0
Property-tax	4	0	0
Malt-tax	5	0	0
Poor-rate and parish charges	25	0	0
Rent-charge	30	0	0
Assessed taxes	2	10	0
INDIRECT.			
On labourers	17	10	0
On tenant	15	0	0
On landlord	15	0	0
On mechanics	5	0	0
Total	£124	0	0

His auditors called out "hear, hear," and it was enough to make them, for it would really require the stolidity of an Essex calf to set down property-tax, malt-tax, poor-rate, rent-charge, and assessed taxes, as "special burdens." Even that might be passed over "with a disdainful smile," were it not for the exquisite felicity which seizes on "indirect taxation," and adds to it the list of "special burdens." Grimly would Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer look on budget-day, were the whole of his revenue from tea, sugar, tobacco, and what not, derived exclusively from the agricultural districts!

Let us not wrong this calculating gentleman. He does not precisely mean that the agricultural interest have the honour of contributing, exclusively and specially, the whole of the property and income-tax, the whole of the malt-tax, the whole of the poor-rates, the whole of the assessed taxes, the whole of the revenue derived from tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco. No; he simply means that the agricultural interest contribute, in due and fair proportion, considering their wealth and numbers, to the general expenditure of the empire—that the share which they pay to the exchequer is precisely similar in nature and amount to that which every man in the British empire contributes. He, therefore, adduces these ordinary, general, and universal burdens which are common to every tax-paying subject of these realms, as a reason why a "special" favour should be accorded to the agricultural interest; or, in other words, *because* the agricultural interest pay their ordinary share of the general taxation, it is a good and sufficient reason why the rest of the community should pay them back again. If this is not his meaning, he must expound it again.

Again, at a meeting at Newport Pagnell, a clergyman, who was unmanly enough to charge street murder, assassination, and incendiarism on the League, gave utterance to the most laughable and ludicrous fears as to the result of free trade, if it should prove successful. According to him, the tariff has been a knock-down blow; and if free trade be obtained, every farmer and every agricultural labourer will literally be swept away, and the landowners will be left to cultivate their own soil! The day is still somewhat remote when our ducal and other peers will be doomed to brush their own shoes or dig their own clay; meantime we look upon the ludicrous exaggerations and the wild fears expressed at these meetings as the very best evidence of the triumph of free trade.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.

The increasing number of incendiary fires now beginning to alarm the inhabitants of various counties of England, is one of the manifold benefits which bad government has bestowed upon the country. The system of sliding scales, high rents, and large farms has had this, among other undeniable results,—that it has ground down the wages of the agricultural labourers to some seven shillings a week for able-bodied men, and has reduced them to one common level of misery, from which they alone, of all other classes, cannot, even in solitary instances, emerge. No man, as Mr Cobden says, ever hears of a labouring peasant rising into an owner of land. The feudal system binds them as tightly to the soil as ever they were bound. They are as much *adscripti glebæ* as in the Conqueror's time, with this difference, that when old age disables them, instead of a place below the salt at their owner's table, they have the workhouse to retire to. They are the Pariahs of English society. And, as a consequence of this miserable and benighted condition; in which the whole mass of society appears to them one cruel, heartless jest, the well-being of the upper classes, "the arch fiend's mock," they burn corn stacks and farmsteadings, and would, doubtless, burn *chateaux* too, like the French peasants in 1793, if they dared.

It is now established, beyond the possibility of any reasonable denial, that feelings of the bitterest hostility to their masters, and of desperate disaffection to the present order of things pervade the peasantry; that in most instances of wilful fire raising, the whole neighbouring population are accessaries after the fact; that they look with apathetic indifference, if not with gratified revenge, upon the wanton destruction of life and property. We ask, in what other country of Europe is such a spectacle to be seen? Look around, and say if even in unhappy Poland oppression has reached this last stage of leaving its victims so little of the necessaries of life as to drive them to indiscriminate incendiarism? It is not that the Poles have less spirit than the English, or that they hate their foreign tyrants less, but simply that they have been left more to live upon. They have been left a greater proportion of the fruits of the soil, which they have laboured with their hands and moistened with their sweat; they have been left better houses, better fuel, better clothes than the Englishman. Take the first smock-frock labourer one meets as a specimen of "a bold peasantry, their country's pride;" see what a being, mentally and physically, the government of the oligarchy has made him. In all probability he knows neither how to read or write. Of religion and its objects, of morality and its intentions, he has just one glimmering more than an Australian savage; his mental darkness cannot be more strongly illustrated than by this very act of burning human food to mend a scarcity of it. Look next to his body,—gaunt, bony, and mis-shapen; remark his round shoulders bowed with ceaseless labour; his knock-knees, spindle shanks, and splay feet, the deformed wreck of a human being crushed by precocious labour, hunger, and exposure to the elements. He has been defaced with manifold sufferings, injustices, heavy burdens, avoidable and unavoidable. Hard work has made his sinews sore, and his heart sore. In the sweat of his brow, and his soul, he has often said, "Behold, it is not sport, and our back can bear no more." Consider the irony of the Duke of Richmond, and grandees, who have reduced the man to this state, drinking his health at agricultural dinners as the pride and main-stay of the country. What wonder that grinding, long-continuing, unbearable injustice has at length made the heart rise in madness, and that there have been burnings and harryings?

It has been truly said that the worth of any system consists not in *how much* it will produce, but in *what sort of men* it will produce. Here is a specimen! Is it to our readers' minds? It cannot be; for the race from which our peasant has sprung has been created by Nature the first upon earth for all manly qualities.

Gurth, the born-thrall of Cedric the Saxon, has been greatly pitied, says Mr Carlyle,—"Gurth, with the brass collar round his neck, tending Cedric's pigs in the glades of the wood, is not what I call an example of human felicity; but Gurth, with the sky above him, with the free air and tinted boscage and umbrage round him, and in him, at least, the certainty of supper and social lodging when he came home,—Gurth to me seems happy in comparison with many a Lancashire and Buckinghamshire man of these days, not born the thrall of any body. Gurth's brass collar did not gall him: Cedric *deserved* to be his master. The pigs were Cedric's, but Gurth, too, would get his parings of them. Gurth had the inexpressible satisfaction of feeling himself related indissolubly, though in a rude brass collar way, to his fellow-mortals on this earth. He had superiors, inferiors, equals. Gurth is now emancipated long since,—has what we call liberty—the liberty, namely, to die of starvation by inches."

There are some sages who are of opinion that the only way to benefit the agricultural peasantry is to recur to the old poor law, and to establish them as a permanent full-fed body of paupers upon the rest of the community. But it appears evident that no charity will suffice to keep down the deluge of pauperism which is now flowing in upon the towns from the country: nothing will do it but creating new employment for them; and this cannot be done without a total change in our restrictive system. It is surprising that our landed aristocracy do not perceive that so long as the feudal distribution of the land continues to exclude the majority of the labourers from becoming small farmers or yeomen, their only other means of living is in trade and manufactures; and that to narrow those means is to stop up the safety-valve of the machine.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

— The routine of Windsor has been broken in upon by a visit to Claremont, to which her Majesty and Prince Albert proceeded on Tuesday.

— The Duke of Bordeaux paid a visit to Woolwich on Wednesday and Thursday.

— General Espartero intends, it is reported, shortly to leave England, and to take up his residence in Brussels. The Belgian government has not, however, received as yet any intimation of the general's intention.

— Earl Grey is going on well.

— Sir Robert Peel gives a grand parliamentary dinner on the eve previous to the assembling of the House of Commons. The entertainment will be to a party of about forty. The right honourable baronet does not return to Drayton Manor, as his prssence will be required in town from the press of public business.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The following circular has been addressed to the Conservative members of the House of Commons:—

Whitehall, Jan. 4, 1844

Sir,—As upon the meeting of Parliament, on Thursday, the 1st of February, public business of importance will be proceeded with immediately, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your attendance in the House of Commons on that day. I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

THE METROPOLIS.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—There seems to be a fatality peculiar to all architectural operations in London. Every opportunity which presents itself for repairing the decayed, adorning the unseemly, or rebuilding the destroyed edifices of the metropolis, is either wholly neglected or but partially used. When we erect a handsome structure, we conceal or impair its proportions by a close circumvallation of mean and ignoble houses; when we have an open and available space, we spoil it by a congregation of unmeaning and paltry buildings. Our grandest edifices are lost amidst lanes, alleys, and warehouses; our noblest sites are wasted on the abortive monstrosities of tasteless design. The city of London is about to possess a handsome Exchange, which every consideration, whether of taste, or of convenience, tells us ought to be as open and exposed to public view as the nature of its situation will allow. There is something of melancholy grotesqueness in the idea of a public Exchange like that of London being

hemmed in by houses, or disfigured by small courts. If every other building in the city were invisible, the Exchange should stand on a spacious area, and command a free access. On one side, indeed—the west—a large space will be thrown open by the removal of the block of buildings belonging to the Bank. To effect this desirable improvement the corporation with wise liberality expend the sum of 60,000*l*. But on the eastern side the Exchange is doomed to suffer the offensive contiguity of Freeman's court. This seems unaccountable. 60,000*l*. having been well spent on one destructive process, why should a much smaller sum be spared which might prevent the reconstruction of a set of buildings at once ugly and unnecessary? As yet there are no houses on the east side of the Exchange. Why does not the corporation at once purchase the ground? The leases on it have expired some months, and the purchase-money of the ground itself, being unencumbered by tenants and claims for goodwill, compensation, &c., would be far less than that which was required to buy the land with its buildings on the west side.—*The Times.*

Piccadilly Improvements.—The Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, on the meeting of parliament, intend to apply for a bill to carry into effect the long-projected improvements in the above street.

Westminster Improvements.—A meeting was held in the vestry room of St Paul, Covent garden, to receive the report and plan of Mr J. D. Paine, architect, on behalf of the parish, for the formation of a new street from the corner of St Martin's lane, in continuation of the line from Coventry street to the end of King street. Resolutions in approval of the plan and report were passed, when it was determined that, prior to proceeding in the ensuing session, a deputation should wait upon his Grace the Duke of Bedford, to request his assistance in advancement of the measure.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Thursday, in consequence of an order from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the remaining houses in Upper St Martin's lane, which are on the line of street leading from Coventry street to Holborn, were sold by auction.

Court of Commissioners of Sewers, Guildhall.—The Filthy State of the Streets of the City.—In consequence of the representations made by the Lord Mayor in the chair, at the Mansion house, upon the subject of the condition of the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city, and his lordship's declared intention to exercise all the authority he possessed, as chief magistrate, to compel the scavenger contractor to do his duty, the subject has been at length introduced in such a form in this court as will be likely to lead to the improvement so long sought for without effect, and even without notice, from those who ought to have accomplished it long ago. The commissioners having assembled on Tuesday at their chambers in Guildhall, a great number of complaints were made against the contractor, who attended by deputy to answer them. The foreman of the contractor pleaded, in excuse for the almost impassable state of some of the streets, and the filthy state of all of them, that Mr Gore in vain attempted to get the scavengers employed by him to work at Christmas—not one of them would consent to shovel a spoonful out of the kennel. In fact, it was quite a weakness to expect that they would devote a single hour of that holiday period to work of the kind. The Commissioners said that the contractor of course paid their men nothing during the time they refused to work, and might have procured persons in abundance to do the business, the neglect of which deserved to be punished by immediate dismissal from the employment altogether. It is believed that the fines inflicted will amount altogether to between 200*l*. and 300*l*.

Speedy Justice.—On Thursday last, before daylight, a daring burglary was committed at the house of Mrs Edward Stephen Jackson, printer, 13 Lower Charles street, St John-street road, The man was captured in the house, having in his attempt to escape nearly forestalled the hangman's office by falling head foremost down a flight of stairs, was taken before the magistrate at Clerkenwell the same morning, and committed to Newgate. Upon that evening a record of a previous conviction was brought against him, and a true bill found. On the next day he was brought up for trial, and transported for ten years. This man can have no cause to complain of the tardiness of the law.

Chantrey's Statue of George IV.—This statue, which was originally intended to surmount the marble arch in front of Buckingham palace, but which has been placed on the pedestal at the north-east corner of Trafalgar square, is now uncovered, and attracts a great deal of attention. It is a fine work of art, worthy of Chantrey, and an ornament to the metropolis. The likeness is at once characteristic and elegant, as all Chantrey's busts are; the rider is well placed in the saddle, and has an air of dignified ease; the left hand holding the bridle loosely, and the right grasping a baton, which rests on the thigh.

Royal Humane Society.—A general meeting of the members of this association was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the society's offices, 3 Trafalgar square, Charing cross, Sir Edward Codrington, Bart., in the chair. Several influential gentlemen were present during the proceedings, amongst whom were Sir B. Brodie, Bart., Mr Baron Gurney, Mr B. Hawes, sen., Mr B. Hawes, jun., M.P., and others. From the secretary's report it appeared that the total receipts of the society for the past year, including subscriptions, dividends, sums received from an auxiliary society, &c., amounted to 2,503*l*. 15s. 4d. The disbursements amounted to 2,253*l*. 15s. 4d., leaving a balance of 250*l*. in the treasurer's hands. The entire number of cases of recovery from drowning which had come under the committee's notice during the past year was 170, rewards having been distributed amongst 156 persons.

Ojibbeway Indians.—Thursday night the party of American Indians at present in London attended a select party given by the Countess of Shrewsbury at her residence in Montague square, and went through their various interesting native dances and games. Her ladyship and visitors expressed themselves highly delighted with the exhibition, and at the conclusion made a handsome present to each of the Indians. Mr Catlin was present, and superintended the performance.

Homage to Native Talent.—As an additional attraction to the performances of the Indians, Mr Ferrand has been engaged by Mr Catlin to "*throw the hatchet.*" From the wonderful perfection Mr Ferrand has attained in this art, it is expected he will throw the hatchet much further than any Indian has yet accomplished, by introducing at each peformance a new anecdote about the Anti-Corn-law League.—*Punch.*

THE PROVINCES.

Norwich Church-rate Pposecutions.—Great Public Meeting at the Guildhall, Norwich.—Proceedings, in the nature of criminal prosecutions, have been commenced in the Arches Court of Canterbury, against five of the parishioners of St George, Colegate, Norwich, charging them with having committed an ecclesiastical offence in voting against, or refusing to vote for, the making of a church rate. A public meeting of the citizens was called, for the purpose of taking these proceedings into consideration, and aiding, by their sympathy and pecuniary support, the persons subjected to these unprecedented prosecutions. Most extraordinary excitement has been caused amongst the Dissenters and friends of religious liberty in consequence of these proceedings. The Dissenters are now endeavouring to stay these proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, by obtaining a prohibition from the Court of Queen's Bench. This will be decided next term. The hall was crowded to excess. After some animated speeches, the following resolution was proposed:—"That, in consideration of the value of local action, this meeting resolves to use all means within its power for the effective prosecution of the aforesaid case; and hereby appoints the following gentlemen a committee for the reception of all pecuniary contributions, and for their appropriation, as circumstances, in their judgment, may require:—the Sheriff of Norwich, Jeremiah Colman, Esq., Thomas Brightwell, Esq., Charles Jecks, Esq., J. W. Dowson, Esq., Osborn Springfield, Esq., and Mr James Newbegin." The resolution being put to the meeting (which had by this time become tremendously crowded), was carried unanimously. Many of the gentry, merchants, and tradesmen, came forward and gave in their subscriptions, showing the great importance attached to the question.

— The East India and China Association of Liverpool has followed up the movement of the merchants of Glasgow, by forwarding a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, praying for a reduction of the exorbitant crown duties charged upon tea.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Weather.—Our long tract of mild weather has at length left us; indeed, during the last eight days it has been exceedingly cold and uncomfortable in this quarter. Yesterday (Tuesday) a regular storm of wind and sleet came on, and continued without intermission the whole day—everything indicating that winter with all its severities is at hand; and God pity the unprovided poor!—*Edinburgh paper.*

Scotch Justice-of-Peace Weddings. — At the Glasgow winter assizes last week, *Septimus Thornburn*, a mere boy, was placed at the bar on the charge of bigamy, in so far as he was married, by the Rev. Mr Sommerville, Anderston, on December 19, 1842, to Elizabeth Trainer; and while the said marriage still subsisted, he entered into, November 17, 1843, a matrimonial connexion with Helen Duffy, when they declared themselves husband and wife, within the house of Hugh Hamilton, St Andrew's square, Glasgow, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lanark, in the presence of the said Hugh Hamilton, as a justice of the peace, and of Elizabeth Hamilton, and Jane Hamilton, his daughters as witnesses. Panel pleaded not guilty but was convicted. The jury at the same time recommended the panel to the mercy of the court, on account of his youth, and the facilities afforded for entering into engagements of this kind. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one year. In the course of the evidence the following was elicited regarding the system of justice-of-peace marriages in Glasgow:—Hugh Hamilton, justice of peace, examined: Is in the habit of receiving declarations of marriage; on an average, has received about two or three such in a week.—Lord Cockburn: How many a year? Witness: From a hundred to two hundred. —Do you receive any fee for your trouble? Never exacts any fee, but occasionally money is left on the table for the servant; recollects on one occasion of getting a sovereign and a half, that was a memorable occasion. (Laughter.) Never receives declarations from parties if they are intoxicated, but has sometimes partaken of whiskey along with them after the declaration of marriage had been subscribed.—Lord Medwyn, addressing the witness, said that he would feel it to be his duty to bring such discreditable practices under the notice of the law authorities,—a declaration which the foreman of the jury, in announcing the verdict, took occasion to say had afforded the jury the greatest satisfaction.—The attention of the Lord-Advocate was called to the evils produced by the facilities afforded by these justice-of-peace marriages.

Glasgow City Churches.—In the case the corporation of Glasgow against the Presbytery, Lord Jeffrey pronounced the following interlocutor:—"Edinburgh, 3rd Jan. 1844.—The Lord Ordinary having considered the note, with the answers thereto and productions, passes the note that the question may be deliberately tried on the merits; but in respect that the *jus devolutum* has now accrued, and that the suspenders have no present or actual competing right in their persons, recals the interdict.—(Signed) F. Jeffrey."

— Dr Burns, of Paisley, has been appointed as one of a deputation to proceed to America to plead the cause of the Free Church. It is understood he is to be joined by the Rev. Mr Lewis, of Dundee, and a Mr Ferguson, of Liverpool.

Perth.—In last week's papers an advertisement appeared, stating that the great Corn League was to hold a meeting in the Middle Church, the Hon. Fox Maule in the chair. Since then, three worthies have come forward and applied for and obtained an interdict to prevent the meeting being held there. In consequence of this, the North Secession Church has been applied for and obtained, and the meeting advertised to be held there on Friday first. We understand it is in contemplation to apply for an interdict to prevent them.

Arbroath.—We are extremely sorry to state that several firms engaged in manufactures have been under the necessity of suspending payments during this week, and we are much afraid will be followed by a few more. This has thrown a gloom over the town which brings to our recollection those disastrous years 1825 and 1826. The working classes had every appearance of plenty of work and ordinary wages; and, from the general lowness of provisions, were expecting a better winter than has fallen to their lot for some years; but these unlooked-for calamities have blasted all their hopes, and left nothing but misery staring them in the face.—*Montrose Standard.*

New Field of Coal.—For some time back workmen belonging to the Duke of Hamilton have been employed boring for coal at Brightons, in the immediate vicinity of the Polmont station, on the Edinburgh and Glagow railway. Their labours have been rewarded by the discovery of a seam of coal of very considerable thickness, and which, it is understood, extends to upwards of 3,000 acres.

Scotch Poor Law.—The statutes under which provision is made for the poor in Scotland are certain acts of the Scotch parliament, which are loose and vague in the extreme, the parts of them which are anything like definite or stringent being chiefly those against vagrancy and sturdy begging. On all the leading points, however, there are decisions in the court of session which are looked to as precedents, and which being precise may be considered as in reality the poor law of this part of the realm. With this law, very general dissatisfaction has long been felt, especially by Dissenters, and that not without reason. We are glad, therefore, that there is a prospect of the whole being speedily revised. A commission was appointed some time ago, and has been receiving evidence and collecting information in Edinburgh and various parts of the country. Its report, we presume, will shortly be given in, after which an attempt at legislation will probably be made.—*United Secession Magazine.*

A Lively Old Beggar.—Edinburgh Police Court.—Tuesday, among the other night charges, a very diminutive woman, named Margaret M'Gill, residing in Grassmarket, was placed at the bar, charged with begging. She stated, in answer to questions by the Superintendent, that she was 105 years of age, was a native of Ennistymon, county of Clare, Ireland, and had resided in Edinburgh thirty-five years. She appeared as active as a woman of forty-five, and left the bar, after being dismissed by Bailie Gray, in the highest spirits, talking and joking with the officers as she left the court.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Prosecutions.—The proceedings in these cases are becoming more and more painfully interesting in each stage of their progress; and every day it is rendered more apparent that, as a means of restoring, or rather producing, content and tranquillity, they will be far worse than useless. From the commencement, the whole has been regarded as a mere party contest; and the striking of the special jury has added greatly to the bitter feelings previously existing. We refer to the charge, made on the part of the traversers, that the great special panel has been falsified, to the prejudice of the accused, and to the defeating of the ends of justice. The charge is one of the gravest possible kind. It is, to quote the words of Mr Mahony's protest, that "the names of a great number of persons, qualified to be inserted upon the special jury list, and *whose right had been allowed* by the Recorder of the city of Dublin, have been *fraudulently and unjustly omitted or obliterated* from the special jurors' list." It is stated, that some forty names, or upwards, were thus omitted; and that a large portion of the persons thus "fraudulently" disfranchised, so to say, are Catholics, and all of them, we believe, Liberals. We need not explain the effect of this omission. Of the forty-eight names drawn from the panel, eleven were Catholics and one a Liberal Protestant; but, had the forty omitted names been in the box, the reasonable presumption is, that more than twelve Liberals would have been drawn; and, in that case, as the crown could strike off only twelve, in reducing the list, there would now be some Liberals or some Catholics on the reduced list of twenty-four; whereas, it presents a string of names of persons, all Protestants and all Tories. In the one case, the traversers might have had secured to them the advantage of a mixed jury: as the matter stands, they will have the benefit of a party jury.—The solicitors for the crown and the traversers attended at the office of the clerk of the crown on Friday morning, for the purpose of reducing the lists struck the day before.—Mr Mahony: Mr Kemmis, I beg leave to say a few words on a subject of vital importance to my clients. I have put into writing a protest which I intend to hand in. I presume it will be received. My object is to place distinctly before the officer and the court the strong grounds of complaint which we have. I now tell Mr Kemmis, as representing the crown, that I am prepared to offer him the most incontestible evidence to prove the gross injustice practised by some parties in the making up of that book. I am prepared, sir, with the affidavits of the individuals concerned—some of which are ready to be produced—and who will prove that they were entered on the jury list as qualified to serve as special jurors, and have, notwithstanding, been omitted from the special panel used on this occasion. It so happens, and very unfortunately, I think, that all these mistakes have been committed at one side; and, in the present state of the country, I would ask, was such a circumstance to be treated lightly? These persons so omitted, strangely enough, happen to be nearly all of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and those who are not are considered not hostile to them. It is a very unhappy state of things. I now put it to the gentlemen representing the crown—as it is my duty, so it is my determination, to pursue this matter to the last. I offer proof that the list has not been fairly made out, and, although I can hardly expect that Mr Kemmis will postpone further proceedings until the mistakes are rectified, I will enter my protest against it, and put it to him, whether or not the subject is worthy of deep attention.—Mr Bourne: This question has already been propounded and decided, and I have no more power over this panel than you. I cannot entertain the subject; and I cannot see any use in stating facts here, over which I have no control whatever.—Mr Kemmis observed, that he could not entertain the subject, and that there was nothing for them to do but to proceed to reduce the list. After some further conversation, the list was reduced, the law officers of the crown *striking off every Roman Catholic.*

Repeal Association.—Monday.—Mr O'Connell, after a powerful speech, during which his references to the state prosecutions produced a very visible impression amongst the vast assemblage, concluded by imploring his countrymen to be peaceful; to refrain from tumult or confusion; to observe the law strictly, and they would have a repeal of the union in connexion with the crown of England. While he lived he would prevent any separation, but when the grave closed over his mortal remains, unless justice were done in the meantime it would be impossible to maintain the connexion with England. (Cheers.) The honourable and learned gentleman then announced the repeal rent for the week to be 539*l.* 12s. 11d.; after which Mr M'Ternan was called to the chair, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

Aggregate Meeting of Irish Catholics.—A meeting of Irish Catholics is called for the 13th instant, in Dublin, to address the Queen, on account of "the insult and wrong to the emancipated Catholics of Ireland," by the striking of all the Catholic jurors off the special jury list, in the case of the repeal prosecutions. The requisition continues to be signed by the most influential Roman Catholics in Ireland, chiefly anti-repealers, and many of them gentlemen of large fortune in the country, who have never taken any part in political discussions, but have been forced out of their retirement by the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the special jury. It has been ascertained, beyond all possibility of doubt, that several of the Roman Catholics struck off by the crown never had been connected with the Repeal Association, or in any manner whatever been identified with the repeal movement.

Meeting of Parliament.—We have good reason to believe, that, soon after the opening of the session, a movement, of a practical and concentrated kind, will be made, in relation to the state of Ireland, and the extraordinary events which have recently occurred amongst us. It is stated, that Lord John Russell is to bring the affairs of Ireland under the consideration of the house, by a substantive motion for inquiry, by a committee of the whole house, and that notice on the subject will, probably, be given in the first week of the session.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Dublin Corporation and the State Prosecutions.—An adjourned meeting of the corporation was held at the City Assembly House on Monday. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided. The Town Clerk read a report from the spirit and tea dealers' committee, recommending a deputation, consisting of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Roe, Purcell, and Boyce, accompanied by Pierce Mahony, Esq., to wait on Lord Eliot, praying his interference, for the purpose of removing any restrictions from the traders of Ireland, not imposed on similar traders in England and Scotland.—Alderman Roe then addressed the assembly on the subject of the state trials. He was rejoiced to find that the sentiments he expressed on the subject on the last day of meeting were echoed by a very large class of his fellow-citizens. He thought that what had occurred within the short space of time that had intervened since he utterred those sentiments was not calculated to allay the angry feeling in this country. They would probably agree with him that those occurrences in a great measure confirmed what he said upon that occasion.—After some remarks from the Lord Mayor and Mr Loughman, Alderman Roe moved the following resolution:—"Resolved—That an address be prepared to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be pleased on the assembling of parliament to direct that an inquiry be made into the grievances of Ireland, and that her Majesty would be graciously pleased in the meantime to direct the suspension of the present state prosecutions until effective measures shall be taken to redress those grievances, and that such address, when prepared, be submitted to the citizens at large for signature." Some conversation ensued, after which the assembly adjourned to the next day.—Alderman Roe rose and addressed the assembly at some length, and, in the course of his speech, which was received with attention and approbation by the house, he observed that he never was a political partizan, although he never hesitated to express his opinions on political subjects, and in doing so he believed he never gave offence to those from whom he differed. On the last day of meeting he alluded to the discussion of a political question, which had taken place in this house, and he expressed his opinion that it was a perfectly legitimate and constitutional question for their consideration. He also felt it necessary to allude to the pending state trials, and he would now add, that the first steps taken by the government had strengthened his views; but if any individual could show him that evil was likely to arise from his motion he would withdraw it at once. He was not prepared to say whether the traversers on the one side, or the crown advisers upon the other, approved of, or were satisfied with, the course he had taken. He acted with his own free will, and in accordance with what he believed to be right. He concluded by expressing a hope the house would come to a wise decision on the question.—Sir John Power seconded the motion.—The motion having been put by the Lord Mayor, Mr Thomas moved that the motion be taken into consideration this day six months.—Alderman Butt said, if he did not already know the opinions of Alderman Roe, he should be unable to form an opinion from his late speeches, whether or not he desired to forward the cause of repeal. He (Mr Butt) was opposed to any interference with the state prosecutions by this assembly, and he contended that the resolution meant—if it meant anything—that the repeal agitation resulted from grievances, and the moment these were remedied the agitation would subside—was it not a resolution calling on the corporation to put the repeal question in abeyance till "justice was done to Ireland?" The resolution was one-sided—it pledged the assembly to call upon the government to put an end to the prosecutions, while it permitted the repeal agitation to progress till the grievances complained of were remedied.—Mr Staunton supported the motion in an address of some length.—Dr Maunsell spoke in opposition to it.—After a protracted discussion, the amendment of Alderman Butt was negatived, and the resolution of Alderman Roe, for an address to her Majesty urging an inqury into the grievances of Ireland, and a suspension of the state prosecutions, was put and carried by a majority of 35 to 7. The council soon after adjourned.

One of the most respectable meetings ever witnessed in this city took place, on Wednesday, at the Royal Exchange, to address the late Lord Mayor, George Roe, Esq., upon the admirable and important manner in which he had discharged his duties as chief magistrate of this city. It went off well, with the exception of some tumult, caused by some Orangemen.

The *Morning Chronicle* mentions a rumour that the state trials were to be postponed, but the correspondent of the *Times* says—I learn in an authentic quarter that the trials will be proceeded with on Monday.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* of Sunday contains an account of a small *émeute* which took place among the Parisian students on Saturday last. Having arrived at the Hotel Laffitte, they drew up in the court of the mansion, and about a dozen of them went into M. Laffitte's house, and presented to him a written address. M. Laffitte afterwards came into the court, and addressed the students some words of thanks. On leaving the Hotel Laffitte, the young men seemed at a loss what direction to take, but ultimately some one called, "To Berranger at Passy," and accordingly they took that direction. On learning that M. Berranger was absent, they expressed themselves very much dissatisfied, and commenced to abuse the police agents who were present, calling out, "*A bas les mouchards*" ("Down with the spies"), and some of them even lifting their sticks to the commissary of police who had followed them. The police agents immediately arrested several of the creators of this disturbance, and the rest dispersed.

The committee of the address of the Chamber of Deputies concluded on Tuesday the consideration of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. On Thursday M. St Marc Girardin was expected to read the address to the committee. It was believed that the address might be read to the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, and that the debate will be fixed for Monday, the 15th inst.

The government seems determined not to suffer newspaper attacks on the constitution to escape unpunished. The editor of the *Gazette de France* was on Tuesday tried (*par contumace*) for articles published in that paper advocating indirectly the right of the Duke of Bordeaux to the throne of France, and, being convicted, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs. The editor of the *Quotidienne* was then tried for a similar offence, and, being convicted, was (probably because he had appeared to take his trial) sentenced to only one year's imprisonment, but to a fine of 8,000 francs. Upon these prosecutions the opposition press comment with bitterness.

The opposition in the Chamber of Deputies are very anxious to resuscitate the discussions on the right of search. At the meeting of the committee, on Saturday, several explanations on this subject were required of M. Guizot by M. Ducos, a member of the Left Centre, who is also a member of the committee. M. Guizot, in his answers, stated that the English Cabinet had consented to a revision of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. M. Ducos then demanded of M. Guizot that he should communicate any papers which might tend to explain the basis upon which it was proposed to renew the negotiations. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which M. Guizot positively refused to produce any papers pending the negotiations.

The Savings Banks in Paris.—The *Moniteur* contains a statement

of the operations of the savings banks of Paris during the year 1843, from which it appears that the investments, 287,390 in number, including the transfers from the departmental banks, amounted on the 31st ult. to 41,866,540f. and the reimbursements, including the transfers to the departmental banks, to 36,187,385f. The interests accruing from the investments, which amounted altogether, on the 31st of December last, to 104,785,308f. owned by 161,845 persons, were 3,734,519f.

SPAIN.

Mr H. L. Bulwer, the English minister, had an audience of her Majesty on the 3rd, to present his credentials.

The *Espectador* of the 4th states that the cabinet have resolved on the disarmament of the whole of the national militia throughout the kingdom, and that the captains-general of the provinces have been already commanded to put this order into execution. The *Posdata*, a government paper, denies the truth of the report; but it may be true notwithstanding. It is, however, stated that a letter had been received in Paris, from Madrid, in which it was stated that M. Gonzales Bravo had had an interview with Count Bresson and Mr L. Bulwer, in which he assured the representatives of France and England of his intention to follow a legal and constitutional course in the interval of the session. He has promised not to proceed with the disarmament or re-organization of the national militia by ordinance, and that he will wait the meeting of the cortes, and submit bills upon that and other subjects to the legislature.

It was believed in Madrid that negotiations were going on for a complete change in the cabinet.

PORTUGAL.

At Lisbon, the 2nd of the month was marked by the opening of the cortes by the Queen in person on that day. The royal speech is constructed on the most approved principle of royal speech-making. It alludes to several matters, and it says little about any of them to the purpose.

PRUSSIA.

The *Magdeburg Gazette* says that the Queen of England is fully expected to visit the King of Prussia next summer, at Stolzenfels and Bouhl. The King of Bavaria is expected to visit Cologne in the course of the summer.

GREECE.

The *Augsburg Gazette* and the *Athens Age* state that Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot have ordered to be communicated to the government of Greece a *programme* of the principles which they wish to be observed in a constitution. They recommend that "The royal person be inviolate; that the king have the nomination of all civic and military *employés*; that he should propose laws, and aid in drawing them up; and that the government alone should propose expenses; that property alone should be the basis of electoral rights; that there should be two chambers—one elective and one named by the king, for life or hereditary; that the chamber should vote expenses and taxes; and that its session should be annual."

The Greeks will hardly consent to leave to the crown the initiative of all laws, as is here proposed, according to French ideas; nor yet are they likely to leave the nomination of an upper chamber altogether to the king, so as to neutralize their own power.

UNITED STATES.

The New York packet ship *Liverpool*, Captain Eldridge, arrived at Liverpool at a late hour on Wednesday night, bringing New York papers to the 21st ult. inclusive, being six days later than those brought by the last steamer.

From the United States the news is chiefly commercial. The Calhoun party, so dormant in the late caucuses and elections, have awakened to propose the same modification of the tariff which was ten years ago granted to the demands of the southern states; viz., that all duties should forthwith be reduced to 30 per cent., and should not exceed 20 per cent. after the 1st of January, 1845. There seemed, however, very little chance of Mr Calhoun's party carrying any such law. Mr Rhett, who made a motion in this sense in the House of Representatives, was supported by but 77 votes against 107. A report by Secretary Upshur, on the commerce of the United States, is well worthy of attention. It mentions the proposal of the German Union to greatly reduce its tobacco duty, which is contrasted with the conduct of England in placing 800 per cent. duty on the article. The Sound duties, levied by Denmark, are reprobated, and congress is invited to take some decisive steps to put an end to their exaction. A repeal or discontinuance of the reciprocity navigation treaties with the northern powers of Europe is recommended, on the ground that those nations can sail their vessel cheaper than the Americans, and therefore should not be admitted to the same privileges. The proportion between American and foreign shipping in the trade of the United States was shown to be much changed; instead of being in the proportion of 82 to 18, as it was twelve years ago, American shipping is now to foreign as 70 to 30.

Slaves in the United States.—According to the sixth official decennial enumeration of the United States, the following appear to be the number of slaves:—In 1790, 627,897; in 1800, 893,941; in 1810, 1,191,364; in 1820, 1,538,094; in 1830, 2,009,031; and in 1840, 2,487,255 slaves. So that upwards of *one-seventh* of the entire population of the United States are slaves. In the last ten years (1830-40) the southern states have increased in slave population, 22 4-10 per cent.; and the western states, 31 6-10 per cent. In Virginia alone there are 450,000 slaves in a population of 1,240,000.—*Patriot.*

Ten persons have returned to St Louis from the expedition to Oregon, not having gone to the extent of the journey. They complained of the immense distance, great hardships, and want of provisions, as sources of much suffering. Their report is likely to deter many from joining the projected expeditions in the spring. Ten persons upon another expedition had died.

TEXAS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that vessels of the republic of Texas arriving in ports of the United States, and their cargoes, become liable to and are to be charged with the several tonnage and other duties levied on foreign vessels and their cargoes, by the first section of the acts of congress of the United States, of July 20, 1790; March 27, 1804; and August 30, 1842. This order is made public in consequence of evidence having been received at the Treasury department that the congress of Texas have compelled the payment of discriminating duties on vessels and cargoes from the United States, in any of the ports of that republic.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANADA.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has prorogued the houses to the 15th of January, giving himself a month's breathing time to organize a ministry, and prepare for facing the hostile majority in the Lower House. Mr Draper had taken Mr Lafontaine's office. That gentleman, Mr Daly, the pivot on which the cabinet turns, and Mr Viger, form the transition or temporary government. To persevere in the measures of the late cabinet, without the men, seems to be Sir Charles's design, and he hopes that his confidant, Mr Daly, may serve Messrs Baldwin and Lafontaine as Sir Robert Peel served the Whigs—take all their measures, save one or two, their diplomatists, their expressions, and hatch Liberal eggs, by making the old Conservative hen sit on them.

JAMAICA.

Bills had passed the House of Assembly of Jamaica for making a railroad between Kingston and Spanish town, for allowing a specific salrsy to the Attorney-General of that island, and for taking a census of the population. Such an account as the last mentioned has never been taken, it is said, before; the extent of the free population being all conjecture, and the increase not ascertained since the termination of slavery.

The Governor, Lord Elgin, continued to exhort the planters on the subject of agricultural improvement, and with good success. His Excellency has again offered prizes for the best essays on the cultivation of the cane, and for a scheme of industrial education. "With steam and machinery," says the *Jamaica Despatch*, "there is no telling to what extent the rich resources of the island might be developed, and ploughs and a steamboat are already in action."

DOMINICA.

In reporting upon the agricultural state of the island, we do so with pleasure, as at this moment we find the labourers steady and willing to work. Some months ago a falling off from continuous labour was experienced by the planters, occasioned by a decrease in wages, and an attempt, unfortunately misunderstood by them, to settle the labourers more independently on the estates on which they had located themselves. This caused a smaller quantity of land to be opened for the crop of 1844 than we understand was cultivated this time last year; but the managers seem sanguine that this will not cause any material decrease in that crop, unless some extraordinary weather prevents the taking off the present one, which will soon begin generally throughout the island.

CHINA.

The Island of Hong Kong.—No doubt many of our readers have seen alarming statements in the newspapers as to the extreme insalubrity of the island of Hong Kong, which was ceded to the British government by the late treaty with China; and statements have even been made to the effect, that, as a British settlement and military station, the island would be abandoned. We are glad to learn, however, from a letter written by a very intelligent resident on the island to a mercantile house at Liverpool, under date of the 21st of September, that these statements are much exaggerated; and that the insalubrity is either confined to particular situations, or the result of personal imprudences, which, in a tropical climate like that of the southern extremity of China, cannot be committed without great danger.

POLITICAL.

The Peerage and the League.—The League may now boast of another contributor to its funds, in the person of the Marquis of Westminster, whose letter to Mr Wilson appeared in our columns last Saturday. By itself, and in itself, this is an unimportant fact. The noble marquis's opinion is, perhaps, worth no more—except so far as it is accompanied by more substantial signs of conviction—than that of any other honest man. The Marquis of Westminster deems the present corn laws to be very injurious to the interests of the country, and he gave his 500*l.* to get rid of them. His opinion, therefore, individually and separately considered, is only more valuable than that of John Smith or Thomas Brown because 500*l.* is a larger sum than 100*l.*, and far larger than 5*l.* Had the Marquis of Westminster been the only peer who professed himself a friend to the League, and evinced his friendship by the amount of his subscription, it might reasonably have been said, "Lord Westminster is only one; he may entertain any opinion he likes, but his sentiments are neither reasons nor criteria—they prove nothing; nay, his disinterestedness is questionable; he is a great proprietor of land, but he is still greater as a proprietor of houses; and it is notoriously calculated upon by many as certain that the repeal of the corn laws will raise the rent of houses." This might have been said; but now it cannot. The Marquis of Westminster has only done what Lords Spencer, Ducie, Fitzwilliam, and Radnor, have done before him. He has brought the League into close connexion with every rank of the peerage, but the very highest. The adherence of five or six peers of the most extensive possessions in the kingdom, proves not only their hearty opposition to the sliding scale, but also their confidence in the integrity, and their fearlessness of the projects, of those who are now conducting the free-trade movement.—*Times.*

The Lincolnshire Monopolists.—Mr Christopher advises the agriculturists of Lincolnshire, "with bated breath and whispered humbleness," to pray the legislature not to lessen the protection secured by the tariff! Protection and the tariff! What an odd combination of terms! *We* tell the agriculturists of England that the "protection" involved in the tariff is destruction to all British producers. *We tell them that the worst schemes of the League are not more fatal in their nature than the tariff*, for the permanence of which Mr Christopher—lowly-minded man—is content to address parliament in tones of supplication. The tariff dooms the British farmer to a slow death—to a death of gradual poverty, saddened by blasted hopes. The sentence of the League, on the other hand, is prompt as the guillotine. Let the agriculturists of England choose between these forms of extinction. *We* have done our duty in proclaiming, that if the present movements of agriculturists are to terminate merely in securing permanence to the tariff, these movements will prove worse than useless!—*Morning Post.*

Lord Stanley Matched.—At the meeting at Chichester, on Wednesday last, Mr Newland is reported, in the *Sussex Express*, to have said, in allusion to the tariff as affecting the importation of foreign provisions, "that in the *little* town of Cincinnati alone, facilities now existed for killing and curing *twenty-five thousand hogs per day.*" This announcement was followed by cries of "hear, hear." We do not wonder at it. Surely this number of hogs could only have been fatted by means of *Tamboff corn!*—*Sussex Advertiser.*

The Comet.—Sir James South has received a letter from Professor Schumacher, stating that the comet recently discovered by Mr Fayr in the constellation of Orion, actually belongs to our system. In a postscript to his letter, the professor says that its period is six years and 219 days. It is much to be regretted, says Sir James South, in a letter to a contemporary, that, owing to extraordinary unfavourable weather, which, since its discovery, seems to have pervaded not only Great Britain, but even Europe, the observations of it are so few. Since November 30, he has seen it but once; and in Ireland neither the Earl of Rosse nor Dr Robinson has obtained even a glimpse of it.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—In your last very excellent paper, you assert, under your "Commercial" head, that "In the home trade matters progress very satisfactorily. In our Statistical Number of this date, we bring down the statement of the trade of 1843 in comparison with 1842 for the whole of the kingdom to the 5th of November; the month as well as the year shows a still *greater increase of exportation of the leading articles of manufacture*. In the month there is a falling off in the consumption of coffee, tea, and sugar, but on the year there is an increase of each."

Permit me to suggest, that as the magnitude of our exports has frequently been fatally advanced to the progress of free trade by monopolist ministers, it will always be safe and desirable to place prominently forward "the great fact" that commercially, and for the comfort of our fellow-citizens, our country is enriched *not* by what is sent *out*, but by what is brought *in*. Now, by your own statistical tables, it is self-evident that we have not, from some cause, brought into the country a due proportion of eatable comforts, such as corn, coffee, tea, sugar, &c., as compared with the extension of our exports, in return for our exported manufactures; therefore I hope you will not become a party to the perpetuation of a delusion opposed to your own opinions, and which has misled multitudes of even our intelligent countrymen.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
A "LEAGUE" MERCHANT.

Manchester, 9th January, 1844.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—Herewith I send you the annual commercial circular of a Liverpool house, which, unlike the generality of Scotchmen, appears to side with monopoly.

It is unusual to see export houses advance arguments favouring the home trade; but there are so many topics of curiosity and interest thrown together in this production that I have thought it deserving of your attention, affording as it does a criterion of the amount of ignorance which may lodge in minds devoted to commercial pursuits.

I am profiting every week by the perusal of the ECONOMIST. Success to its efforts. H. A.

[Our correspondent sends us a copy of the circular, which is signed "Daniel Buchanan, Sons, and Co." We quote a few of the more striking passages; and as an antidote to their absurdities, can only say—*Read the* ECONOMIST!]

"Nothing of moment in the form of commercial treaties (either reciprocal or otherwise), or negotiations with foreign states, has been observable, or has occurred during the past year; but at home there are important movements in progress, both politically and commercially. We allude to the baneful repeal agitation in Ireland, which serves to paralyze the improvement and peace of that country, *and to the Free-Trade League in England*, which, from previous insignificance, is becoming formidable by the system adopted of collecting large sums of money in order to influence elections, and thus indirectly control or thwart the measures of government. These societies require to be themselves well watched and controlled. In any other country they might overturn a government, but here there is an elasticity in the people not to be found elsewhere, so that the consequences of similar excitements were speedily forgotten, and have hitherto passed over with little real damage, and soon lost their influence. In the above two combinations there is, however, a system and unity of action; and the principle laid down of acquiring and collecting large sums of money, apparently for legal purposes, *may give much uneasiness and trouble to any government, if allowed to go on unchecked*. A strong administration, and one that wishes to remain so, should therefore be on the alert, and (if illegal) at once *put down these societies, which serve more to flatter the vanity, and put forth the misguided energies of many who look to personal gratification, rather than the public good*; though no doubt many are sincere. As regards the repeal movement, that is political, and the more easily grappled with by the hand of law and power; *but the free-trade excitement requires to be reasoned with, and subdued by argument and conviction*. The announcement is very plausible, for who, in such a country as this, would object to the principle, if carried out by all other nations? We, as an enterprising commercial people, might and ought to benefit by the change; but experience tells us, that should the principle be carried out in Great Britain only, other commercial nations (as they have hitherto done) *would laugh at our credulity, and take all the good our measures afford them, but give nothing in return*. We should then soon find to our cost, that giving everything, and receiving nothing in return, would soon leave us with empty pockets, and too late would our manufacturers find out, that '*England is England's best customer.*'

"Referring to foreign nations, with which our commerce is extended, perhaps none look more clearly or more closely to their own real interests than the United States of America, and Russia is probably the next. Both take all we give, but neither do anything in return; each wisely encourages domestic manufacture, though to our prejudice, and to the increasing the balance of trade in their own favour. Last year's commerce with the United States resulted in an excess of exportation thence to British possessions, amounting to 14,000,000 of dollars; therefore she cannot complain of a want of reciprocity; and a misconception exists, as to the actual quantity of bread stuffs they have to give, after their own great wants are supplied. A reference to returns will, we believe, show that more comes directly and indirectly from Russia, when our ports are open or duties are low, than from the United States. It is a notorious fact, that the constant importation of wheat from Russia, since 1836, has enriched so much her great landholders, and furnished them with so much ready money, that they are constantly with this accumulation erecting manufactories, and thus lessening their want of foreign supplies. They are becoming also competitors in other markets with us, and do not pay us back the money received for wheat by taking our manufactured goods in return; they have been tried here and are found wanting; for notwithstanding these facts, there exists almost a prohibition to the import of our manufactures into both these countries.

"With these remarks on two of the most important and rising commercial countries in the world, let us suppose the principles of the League to predominate. What must follow at home, but general confusion in property? What would become of England's best customer for our manufactured goods? Where would the consuming agricultural peasantry find the means to buy? What would become of the fundholders and landholders, and where is their income to be found to buy our fabrics? We might have wholly to depend on foreigners, whose object in the confusion would be, not to buy our goods, but to get our own artizans, with their craft, to establish themselves nearer the seat of their own small consumption. The stone is, however, set rolling, and it will require much firmness and caution to stave off serious consequences; and when the evil is fairly come upon us, we shall find out, perhaps when it is too late, that agriculture makes a nation great, and that commerce is but two often found to destroy it. Happily for this country, for a long period of years, these two (now conflicting) interests have been usefully combined here, and might still remain so if let alone, and too much anxiety was not shown for the "golden egg." This empire may, or should, be considered as an united family—Great Britain as the parents—her dependencies, as it were children and relations; all well organised families prefer serving each other rather than strangers. In like manner, and in the full certainty of a return, Great Britain should prefer receiving her supplies from her colonies, rather than from foreigners; but once prefer the latter, by statute, and if rebellion or discord ensues, it is quite natural; besides there is a binding principle between the mother country and her colonies not observable with independent nations, which it is good policy to encourage."

The remarks of J. W. are very sensible, and, in some respects, very true; but they are put in too strong a way. Our great object in the ECONOMIST *is to state great truths in such a manner as to give the least offence, or to prove the least obstruction to their progress.*

Circumstances have occurred to prevent us paying proper attention to Mr G. T. Fox, for which we beg he will excuse us—temporarily.

Samuel Cobham is a very earnest but a very sanguine man.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, *Saturday Morning, January* 13, 1844.

The most striking intelligence contained in the newspapers this morning is the intimation of the strong probability that the great state trials in Dublin, fixed for Monday, will be postponed. Even the *Times*, which has strongly insisted on the necessity of proceeding with the trials, and procuring a conviction of the "traitors and rebels," now admits this:—"There may be ground," it says, "whether conclusive or otherwise, as yet we know not, for suspecting that the old Irish demon of 'bad luck' has been busy, and somehow or other managed to 'bewitch the milk.' In short, it is not merely that Mr Pierce Mahony has sworn another folio affidavit, in the hope once more to postpone the evil hour of the trial, but that an oversight, and a grave one, is said to have been committed by some subordinate functionary or other in his treatment of the special panel on its passage from the Sheriff to the clerk of the Crown. The tale imports, that upwards of sixty names among those returned by the Recorder on revision had been omitted from the list before its delivery to Mr Kemmis. We hear it further stated, that of the names thus left out, the majority were Conservatives and Protestants."

In the same spirit, but even more confidently, the *Morning Chronicle* adds:—"The accounts from Dublin all agree in representing the general prevalence in that place of a rumour that the state prosecutions are abandoned. The principal inducement to this retrograde movement upon the part of the Government is said to be the discovery of a fact, which, if true, is unparalleled in modern times, at least—namely, that no less than sixty-three gentlemen, whose right and liability to discharge the duties of special jurors had been judicially and openly authenticated by the Recorder of Dublin, have been omitted from the official record of the proceedings of his court."

OPENING OF HILARY TERM.—Term opened on Thursday with the usual formalities, but was marked by a degree of excitement rarely exhibited on such occasions. At an early hour the hall of the courts presented a crowded and bustling appearance. The principal topic of conversation was the all-absorbing one of the pending state prosecutions. The rumour of yesterday—that these prosecutions were to be postponed, at the suit of the Crown—appeared to be generally believed, and, in fact, to have gained additional strength.

The news from the continent is not sufficiently important to call for any special notice.

GLASGOW FREE-TRADE BANQUET.—This great and important demonstration in support of the principles of free trade, and especially in behalf of a total repeal of the corn and provision laws, took place last Wednesday night in the City hall, when, as we anticipated, it proved one of the most powerful exhibitions of public sentiment on this question which has yet been witnessed in the west of Scotland. In point of respectability, according to the ordinary acceptation of this term, the meeting was perhaps never surpassed in Glasgow; and as regards general intelligence, sound and enlightened views of national policy, and an intimate and rational acquainance with the principles of free trade in particular, coupled with an ardent determination to carry these principles into practical effect, it might fairly stand in comparison with any kindred assemblage which has hitherto met to promote the great and engrossing object which formed its grand and central basis. Indeed, for every attribute which can give moral weight, and add increased energy to a cause having truth and justice on its side, the demonstration of last night was pre-eminently remarkable. The entire number of persons in the hall was about 2,000, including ladies, of whom 150 occupied the western gallery. The chair was occupied by the Honourable the Lord Provost, and the meeting was addressed by Mr Fox Maule, the Rev. Dr Heugh, Mr Cobden, Mr Bright, &c., &c.

CHURCH-RATE AGGRESSION AT NORWICH. — Archdeacon Bathurst and other Archdeacons of the diocese of Norwich are carrying on war against Dissenters on an aggressive principle. They have commenced proceedings against five of the most respectable Dissenters of that city in the Arches Court, charging them "with having wilfully and contumaciously obstructed, *or at least refused to make, or join, or concur in making, a sufficient rate*" for repairing the church! It is a new thing to prosecute men for "refusing to concur in making a church rate;" and the Dissenters of Norwich have resolved to oppose the proceedings, which they are advised are "unprecedented and unfounded," by applying to the Court of Queen's Bench for a prohibition. Sir William Follett is engaged to conduct their cause, and we sincerely hope they will succeed, and will be supported in the necessary expenses by the Dissenters of all parts of the kingdom. —*Leeds Mercury.*

RE-ENTRANCE OF LORD MORPETH ON PUBLIC LIFE.—The friends of Liberal principles will rejoice to learn that Lord Morpeth sees it his duty to re-enter the field of active politics; and that he will resume his public duties at the very scene where he for awhile retired from them, namely, Wakefield, where with so much dignity he bade farewell to the constituency of the West Riding. We may also say that he will resume public life at the very point where he quitted it, namely, in the cause of free trade; for in that cause the Whig ministry lost office, and Lord Morpeth intends to aprear at the great West Riding Free-Trade dinner on the 31st inst.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE MURDER OF EARL DERBY'S GAMEKEEPER.—We are enabled to state that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to remit the sentence of death on all the prisoners convicted of the murder of the Earl of Derby's gamekeeper, except John Roberts, the party who fired the fatal shot. Roberts is left for execution. The others will, it is expected, be transported for life.—*Standard.*

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1844.

COTTON.—The market opened this week with a moderate demand; but since Tuesday speculators have bought very extensively, their attention being directed chiefly to the common and middling qualities of American and Surat, which are ⅛d. dearer than on Friday last; other kinds remain without alteration. Speculators have taken 24,500 American, 700 Egyptian, and 7,600 Surat, and exporters 450 Surat.

Taken for Consumption from 1st Jan. to 12th Jan.		Whole Import from 1st Jan. to 12th Jan.		Computed Stock. 12th Jan.	
1843	1844	1843	1844	1843	1844
41,670 bls.	53,820 bls.	40,862 bls.	32,556 bls.	454,840 bls.	632,090 bls

SUGAR.—There has been a very good demand, attended with a slight improvement in good and fine descriptions. The sales consist of 1,100 hhds. B. P., 9,000 bags of Bengal, and 1,100 bags of Mauritius. Foreign: There have been only 220 bags new brown Pernambuco sold, at 17s. per cwt. from the quay.

TEA.—Throughout the week there has been a good business done at full rates.

GRAIN.—There has been only a moderate demand, the price of WHEAT and OATS have slightly advanced. American FLOUR unaltered.

The Economist.

JANUARY 13, 1844.

COMMERCIAL.

By the *Clyde* West India steam packet, which arrived at Southampton on the 9th, we have papers and letters to the 9th of December from Jamaica; 5th December from Trinidad; 5th December Demerara; 10th December Barbadoes; 10th December Havana; 17th December St Thomas, and 23rd December from Bermuda.

In the House of Assembly in Jamaica a committee had been appointed to examine into the state of the currency, and to report upon the propriety and practicability of supporting a bank to be established on the Scotch principle. The severe suffering through which the commercial interests on this island have passed, which were in a great measure to be ascribed to a very imprudent and undue issue of paper money, the great facilities which grew out of this, and the sudden contraction after all the mischief had been done, makes this a question of the gravest importance to the interests of the mercantile community as well as the planters. It must, however, always be borne in mind, that the Scotch principle of banking is as much exposed to abuse as any other: it affords great facilities for credit, and we have always been of opinion that its success in Scotland has been much more attributable to the prudence with which it has been exercised, and to long habit having adapted the feelings and trade of the country to it, than to any peculiar merit inherent in the system itself. There are certainly some rules followed by mutual agreement among the different banking establishments in Scotland, which are sound and important in principle. By agreement, each bank holds a given amount of Exchequer bills, in proportion to its issues of notes. We believe the proportion is the same as has been considered a safe proportion of bullion for the Bank of England — one-third. The various banks at their head establishments in Edinburgh meet and balance their exchange accounts of notes, &c., once or twice in each week, the balances being paid by orders on their London agents. As a rule, they make no advances on individual credit; they make advances on *cash accounts*, but only in cases where they hold security, and we believe as a general rule they avoid advances on property, especially trading or manufacturing property, as unsuitable banking securities. In Jamaica, the business in manufactured goods was brisk previous to the Christmas holidays.

In Barbadoes, the House of Assembly had reduced the export duty on the 44-inch truss hogshead of sugar from 18s. to 7s., and others in proportion; on molasses per 100 gals. from 2s. 6d. to 1s.; on aloes per cwt. from 3s. to 1s.; on ginger per cwt. from 8s. to 1d.; and on arrowroot per cwt. from 3d. to 1d. The crops are luxuriant, and a good harvest expected.

By accounts from Guatemala it appears that our anticipations of the failure of the Belgian plans of colonization have proved true. The Belgians have a notion that all that is required to secure a foreign trade is foreign settlements. We have constantly urged upon them that cheap goods, and not direct agencies, can alone secure what they so much covet; yet by new or additional protections they are encouraging dear and expensive manufactures at home; and they may rest assured that, as long as they cannot exist without protection on their home market, they may multiply their settlements, and increase their direct agencies in every quarter of the world,—it will all be a vain attempt to aid the demand for their goods as long as they can be bought cheaper in England or Germany.

The other arrivals of the week are without immediate interest.

In the home market, and especially in the manufacturing districts, business continues active; and in some cases there appear the first symptoms of speculation. In railway shares this has been most observable; and, certainly, when we consider the increased traffic which must be experienced with a revival of trade, especially on those lines leading to the manufacturing districts, and the very low rate of interest which money now commands, an advance of price is not to be unlooked for. Several new branch lines throughout the country are in contemplation.

The value of raw materials generally is improving, if we except the metal trade.

In a recent number of the *Bankers' Circular* occasion is taken to refer to the prosperity of France as an evidence of the advantages of their protective system. This betrays little knowledge of the actual state of trade in that country, and especially of their staple linen trade, on which a great department of that country depends, and one to which the greatest and most recent acts of protection have been extended.

In the north of France this trade is in a depressed state; and the huge population of weavers suffer very much. It was in a most flourishing condition for several years previous to 1841, when the Government was induced, by the clamour of the owners of some half-dozen flax mills, to increase the duties on flax yarn, and the linen manufacturers were silly enough to assent to it, on the condition of a higher duty being placed also upon linen goods. They overlooked the fact that higher prices would limit the home consumption and destroy their export demand, both of which effects are now experienced, and the trade has been becoming worse and worse ever since. Still they cannot keep out English flax yarn, which, it will be seen by our tables, went in 1842 even in a greater quantity than in 1841; and notwithstanding the high protection, the flax mills acknowledge that they can do no good. One of the best, and we have been told, also, the best managed, at Boulogne, though in operation now for some years, has never yet paid a solitary dividend. It is thus for the sake of the deceptive phantom *protection*, that the interests of the many are sacrificed for the *fancied*, but we believe never the *real* ultimate advantage of the few. A French flax-spinner will entertain one for hours in explaining why he does not succeed, why he cannot exist without protection, or even profit by its present amount; he will dilate on the great mechanical advantages of England; of the low price of our iron; of the greater intelligence and activity of our workpeople; of the better assortment of flax from various countries which this market offers, he being obliged to purchase Baltic and Archangel flax to mix with that of French growth to make what is required: and after he is done, you find that every reason which he has given, is only another that France should not attempt to do that for which she has no facilities, and that they can never hope to compete with this country. During the last two years, while the linen trade of this country has been rapidly reviving, that of France has been gradually sinking. Where is the evidence of the success of their protective principles?

POLITICAL.

Ireland and agriculture are the two great political questions of the day. In truth, repeal of the corn laws and repeal of the Union are perplexing and vexing questions, *both* of which must sorely disturb the administration of Sir Robert Peel, considering him, as we do, as being, in the main, an honest man, though his good intentions are often sacrificed to the necessities of his ambition.

We have given ample details elsewhere of the proceedings in Ireland. An awkward blunder, mistake, or fraud, has been committed with the jury panel, by the omission of a number of names, the majority of which are said to be Roman Catholic.

This has probably arisen from mere accident; yet its occurrence throws doubt on the impartial administration of justice, and yields but a bad omen for the intentions of the Government, and the results of the forthcoming trials. In addition to this, the law officers of the Crown used their discretion in striking off names from the list of forty-eight—a discretion which they had a perfect right to exercise without question—by the removal of all Roman Catholics; but it *looks* awkward when all the names struck off on behalf of the Crown are those of Roman Catholics, with the exception of a Liberal Protestant.

Rumours have been circulated that Sir Robert Peel and the Cabinet have given directions for the postponement of the state trials, in consequence of the blunders and informalities which have occurred. On the other hand, the *Times* correspondent, in a letter of yesterday (Friday), affirms positively, on the "best authority," that the trials will positively be proceeded with on Monday. A few hours will therefore determine truth or falsehood. If the trials *are* proceeded with on Monday, it is important to remark that the Crown council do not expect them to be concluded until *after* the 1st of April.

The agriculturists are making some stir. Having adverted to the subject last week, as well as again in another part of the present number, we need not add anything here, except to express our regret that so much indignation and alarm should be thrown away. Permit us to say—"without egotism"—that the agricultural orators are sadly in want of the ECONOMIST, in order to infuse a little common sense into them, on the subject of *facts* and *figures*. In plain truth, the most effectual mode of advancing the cause of free trade, is to publish extensively the laughable and ludicrous statements and statistics of these well-meaning but very absurd "farmers' friends."

FREE-TRADE MOVEMENTS.

THE GREAT LEAGUE FUND MEETING AT ASHTON.

A great meeting of the friends of free trade was held in the Town hall of Ashton-under-Lyne on Monday evening. Not far short of a thousand persons assembled at the tea tables, and the scene was brilliant, while the people were most enthusiastic. Messrs C. Hindley, M.P. for the borough, who took the chair; the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., who was Mr Hindley's guest; Mr Cobden, M.P.; and Colonel Thompson, were most heartily cheered on entering the room, particularly Mr Villiers, all the company rising, and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. Mr H. Ashworth and Mr Moore attended as a deputation from the League.

Mr Hindley opened the proceedings, and said, I am reminded of the assertion of the *Times*, "that the Anti-Corn-law League is a great fact!" (Laughter and applause.) I congratulate you upon the improved prospects of the question we are met this night to support. We now hope and trust that we see land (hear, hear), or at least some of the tokens that land is not far distant. And to whom are we indebted for this improvement in our prospects? Certainly one great instrument in this change has been that great combination—the Anti-Corn-law League. (Loud cheers.) For years had my honourable friend who sits on my right (Mr Villiers) maintained (loud cheers)—for years had my honourable friend supported that cause in parliament (renewed applause); and often did he lament to me that he thought the people were lukewarm upon the subject, and that he had not their support out of doors. It was reserved for Mr Cobden and the Anti-Corn-law League (loud cheers) to produce that support which Mr Villiers needed. I was understood at a former period to entertain views differing from theirs upon the course to be pursued. During the last year their course has given me the most decided satisfaction. (Applause.) Vituperation and personal abuse have been abandoned, and sound argument and the application of general principles have been substituted in their place. Personalities, if introduced at all, have been brought forward by our opponents, and in no case that has come under my notice have the sound and weighty propositions laid down by the advocates of free trade been met even by a shred of an argument on the other side. (Hear.) I think, therefore, that many who have hithertoo hesitated to join the League, on account of their doubt of the spirit of the movement, may now do so. After stating reasons for continuing their exertions, Mr Hindley alluded to the Marquis of Westminster's subscription of 500*l.*, and said, I know not which to admire most—the excellent sentiments of the letter accompanying this subscription, or the noble patriotism by which it was dictated. (Cheers.) From the conduct of the Marquis, of Lord Spencer, and many other of the leaders of the Whig party, I am led to anticipate that the Whigs have made up their minds to adopt principles of entire freedom of trade. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I hope they will not think of returning to power on the principle of a fixed duty. (Hear, hear.) The time for that has gone by. A few years ago I myself thought it would be the best, as a state of transition from the sliding scale to the natural course of trade. The honourable gentleman concluded by recommending a liberal subscription.

Colonel Thompson next addressed the meeting in his usual style. In speaking of the Essex meeting to counteract the League, when 50*l.* was subscribed, he said their opponents reminded them of a leader who sent a party against the Tower, and he sent his ammunition in his stockings. (Great laughter.)

The Hon. C. P. Villiers was received with several rounds of the most hearty cheering. He had never, he said, wavered in the slightest degree in the advocacy of this important question. (Cheers.) He ventured, therefore, to construe their courtesy on the present occasion to an approval of that course (applause), and, consequently, to conclude that there was among them a strong and decided feeling upon this question. (Cheers.) He contended, from its having stood the test of much agitation and scrutiny, that not only was the cause itself just, but that the agitation was necessary. The *Times* newspaper had proclaimed the reason why they justified this agitation; it was, that every form of remonstrance to the Legislature had been attempted in vain; that the petitions of the people had been rejected; that applications of all kinds had been disregarded; that their patience had been exhausted. He remembered some years since, when he was on the continent, conversing with a distinguished traveller who had recently returned from this country, and dicussing the subject of these laws, he expressed his opinion that the prospect of their repeal was distant. If he had now the opportunity, he could with pride draw that stranger's attention to what was at present passing in this country; with pride he could point to the imposing attitude which the industrious and commercial classes were now assuming—to the spirit, and intelligence, and determination they were bringing to this arduous struggle, and the time, and the toil, and the money they were sacrificing for its success. (Loud cheers.) He liked to see it, as a man hating to see oppression unresisted (cheers)—as hating to see men trampled upon and not turn—as hating to see the idle, the selfish, and the ignorant, in the ascendency, wasting the resources of art and industry. (Immense applause.) In reply to the charge that the League were setting class against class, the honourable gentleman said that the law itself had provoked the attack. (Hear, hear.) There was no more justice in that charge against them than there was against any man who sought redress because he was injured; and it reminded him of a story that was told of a criminal in Newgate, who complained of the discourse of the chaplin of the prison, who on one occasion had taken the Eighth Commandment for his text, and preached against stealing. The criminal remarked that it it was in the worst possible taste, and calculated to produce upleasant feelings in his condition. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had no doubt this agitation did produce unpleasant feelings, and, what was perhaps still more inconvenient, it presented a settlement of, and dealing with, their property. (Hear, hear.) It was implied in the monopolist organs that their party was ready for repeal of the corn laws, if other nations would lower their tariffs and admit our manufactures. Now, there was hardly a single state of whose tariff they complained that did not some years since offer to negotiate with us on the ground of admitting our manufactures if we would lower the duties on corn; and it was distinctly notified to them that such could never be admitted as the ground of negotiation. He (Mr Villiers) did, on one occasion, read in the House of Commons the answer that Mr Canning was compelled to give to the Prussian minister who had made this application to our government; and he there stated that domestic policy precluded the corn laws being the subject of negotiation. (A laugh.) Since that refusal to negotiate, they had reared up manufacturing interests, and followed our example in attempting to protect them. After a vivid and graphic exposure of the effect of the corn laws, the honourable gentleman said, should any one doubt the justice of these views, he has only to reflect upon what occured during the late years of distress, and what had been lately occurring. It was universally admitted that the prominent cause of the distress between 1838 and 1842 was owing to the high price of food and the vast abstraction of the means of the community that would otherwise have been expended on manufactures to be employed in payment for food. (Cheers.) In this country a great difference in the price of food was the difference of many millions more or less expended upon it. Now, what was it that we heard of at present? Why, that trade was reviving; that the home trade was improved; which is the precise confirmation of what he had said, since the price of food was very greatly fallen within these two years. More had been spent on manufactures, more employment was given to the people, and they had more to spend, which results in what they knew was the case, that trade was reviving, and that the revenue had improved. After referring to the opinions of Lord Spencer, Lord Ducie, and others, Mr Villiers stated, there is another nobleman, said to be a practical farmer, and of princely possessions, he meant the Duke of Bedford, and he was friendly to the repeal of these laws. (Cheers.) The honourable member subsequently alluded to a compromise in these terms: But if it were still thought by some that there would be use in offering some compromise of their claim, his answer was that the experiment had already been made. It had been made by Lord John Russell under circumstances which, if ever justifiable, were at that time. There was much less knowledge, and much less feeling on the subject then than there is now, and the landlords were strong in consequence of that ignorance. And how was that proposition, so favourable as regards them, received? It was scouted, derided, and the most daring things said in favour of the law, and about his motives; and he (Mr Villiers) trusted he would never repeat the proposition, for he must now see that the aristocracy would not accept his fixed duty, that the people at large were in favour of the trade being free, and that he could not get rid of the present scale without popular support. (Cheers.) It was, therefore, his (Mr Villiers's) firm conviction that the honest and just course was the most attainable. (Cheers.) The honourable gentleman concluded thus:—For his own part, he would say that whatever small service he could render to the cause should ever be at their command; and he could only say that had he the same strength, and leisure, and power, he should be quite ready to pursue the same course as his distinguished friend Mr Cobden was doing, whom he hoped they were about to hear. The honourable member resumed his seat amid the long-continued applause of the meeting.

Mr Cobden, M.P., next addressed the meeting, and was received with loud cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. He congratulated it on the speech they had just heard. After entering at some length into the question of repeal, the honourable member concluded as follows:—My honourable friend (the chairman) has said something, of which I would say a word. I am not much of a casuist, and I must bear in mind that he will have the opportunity of reply immediately I sit down; but he said he would be more thankful for repeal to Whigs than Tories. (Laughter.) I do not pretend to say how much we should be thankful to this or that party for that which we claim as a right; but if I might express an opinion, I think we generally give the greatest amount of gratitude for favours when they come from quarters least expected. (Laughter and applause.) Now I must confess that I am one who don't expect Sir Robert Peel to repeal the corn law. I am not quite sure that Lord John will do that either. The honourable member was again greeted with much applause, when he resumed his seat.

Mr Moore read a long list of subscriptions, which was headed by Robert Ashton, Dukenfield hall, 500*l.*; Thomas Ashton, Floweryfield, 400*l.*; R. Lees and Sons, Dukenfield, 400*l.*; J. B. Rayner, Esq., Ashton, 300*l.*; J. Whitaker and Sons, Hurst, 300*l.*; William Bayley and Brothers, Stalybridge, 300*l.*; Samuel Ashton, Pole bank, 300*l.*; George Cheetham and Sons, Slalybridge, 300*l.*; Nathan Buckley and Sons, Carr hill, 200*l.*; Robert Platt and Sons, Stalybridge, 150*l.*; Abel Buckley, Ryecroft, 100*l.*; J. S. Buckley, ditto, 100*l.*; Charles Howard, Hyde, 100*l.*; Richard Matley, 100*l.*; Hyde, Sons, and Sowerby, Dukenfield, 100*l.*; Randall Hibbert, Godley, 60*l.*; Thomas Mayson, Ashton, 50*l.*; J. Knott and Son, Ashton, 25*l.*; Binns, Dacre, and Co., Dukenfield, 25*l.*; J. Marler and Brothers, Newton, 20*l.*; George Higginbottom, Ashton, 20*l.* Most of these gentlemen subscribed double or treble the sums they subscribed last year.

A great many small sums were subscribed, and the total subscription was ultimately announced to be 4,338*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* The announcement was received with tremendous applause.

Mr J. Cheetham moved a vote of thanks to the Honourable C. P. Villiers, the deputation, and the League. Mr T. Ashton seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Colonel Thompson acknowledged the compliment, and, after a vote of thanks, moved by Mr Cobden to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT BURNLEY.—On Friday se'nnight, a meeting of the friends of free trade was held in the Independent chapel, at Burnley, which was crowded to excess, both the lower parts and galleries being literally crammed. Mr Walton, of Marsden, was unanimously called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Colonel Thompson, Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and Mr Moore. At the close of the meeting subscriptions to the Great League Fund were handed in, making altogether 755*l.* 14s.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT HEBDEN BRIDGE.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening last, in the Methodist chapel, Cross lane, Hebden bridge, in aid of the 100,000*l.* League Fund. James Hodgson, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, and, having opened the business of the meeting, concluded by introducing Colonel Thompson, who spoke at considerable length, amid repeated cheering. Mr R. R. Moore then addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion of his speech commenced the collection in his usual manner. The amounts handed up through Mr Moore to the chairman made a total of *four hundred and two pounds*. It is expected that the subscription will ultimately reach 500*l.*

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING.—On Thursday evening last a meeting was held in the Ebenezer chapel, Bacup, to promote the subscriptions to the League Fund of 100,000*l.* Total amount of subscriptions in the meeting, 215*l.* 10s.; making a total for Bacup and the neighbourhood, of *one thousand three hundred and fifteen pounds ten shillings!*—John Earnshaw, Esq., moved, and Mr John Dawson seconded, "That this meeting cannot appreciate too highly the exertions which have been made by R. Cobden, Esq., R. R. Moore, Esq., and Henry Ashworth, Esq.; and that the thanks of this meeting be given to those gentlemen for their attendance this evening."—Mr Cobden, in reply, stated that he did not think, considering the size of the place, that the Bacup subscription had been exceeded any where in the kingdom.—R. Moore, Esq., said, that though he had subscribed to a large amount, he believed that the working men of Bacup had subscribed more than he had done according to their ability.—The meeting then separated at eleven o'clock.

ANTI-CORN-LAW TEA PARTY AND MEETING.—On Thursday evening last a very numerously-attended meeting, commencing with a tea party, took place in the Brunswick School-room, Bury, in aid of the Great League Fund of 100,000*l.* The large room was quite crowded, and the proceedings throughout were of the most spirited and enthusiastic character. Richard Ashton, Esq., of Bury, presided. The meeting was addressed by Richard Walker, Esq., M.P., the worthy representative of the borough, who, however, from severe indisposition, was unable to speak at any length; by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and Colonel Thompson, as a deputation from the League; by Edmund Grundy, Esq., banker, Mr Edmund Grundy, of Parkhills, &c. The subscriptions were then commenced, and were continued with great spirit during the meeting; and at the close it was announced that the sum subscribed in the room during the evening amounted to upwards of 800*l.*, exclusive of subscriptions to the amount of 300*l.* from gentlemen of Bury, given in previously at Manchester. The total amount, therefore, of the Bury subscription to the Great League Fund now exceeds *eleven hundred pounds*, and it is expected that it will be very considerably increased before it is closed.

ANTI-LEAGUE MOVEMENTS.

The agriculturists of Essex, Lincoln, Sussex, and, we believe, Gloucester, have been exhibiting symptoms of life within the last fortnight; and we would have paid earlier attention to their proceedings were it not for the cheerless and melancholy tone of despair with which the *Morning Post* records and comments upon them. The movement is not very alarming, of which the only daily organ declares that it will be utterly useless and unavailing, unless it terminate, not only in the repeal of Peel's tariff, but in getting the Legislature to declare that "all acts of parliament framed in the spirit of free trade, must, moreover, be removed from the statute book!" Still the movement is a "fact," a "little fact," and as honest journalists we are bound to take notice of it, however little it may be.

ESSEX PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Saturday the 6th, the meeting of the Essex Protection Agricultural Society was held at the Cups inn, Colchester. The meeting was well attended, and afforded another proof of the great progress which the League has been making, inasmuch as it has at length alarmed the monopolists from their fancied security, and induced them to imitate, at humble distance, the gigantic efforts of that body. The meeting was chiefly remarkable for the somewhat virulent personal attacks made on Mr Cobden, and for the attempts, for the first time made, on the part of the chairman, to answer the long unanswered challenge, thrown out by the free traders, in and out of the House of Commons, to prove that there are any peculiar burthens on the land, which entitle its occupier to ask for artificial and exaggerated monopoly prices at the expense of all the other classes of the community. The time appointed for the meeting was twelve o'clock, but the attendance being confined to some six or seven persons, induced the chairman to delay taking the chair till nearly one, when there were present less than thirty persons. After this time the room began to fill, and at one time there might have been 350 persons present. Mr R. Baker, land agent, was called to the chair, and resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were unanimously agreed to. The subscriptions at the meeting amounted to upwards of 500*l.*

LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—A Mr Chaplin, who acted as chairman of the Lincolnshire Agricultural meeting (at which Mr Christopher, one of the members for the county, was present), and who is described by the *Post* as "a gentleman of high character and large fortune," did not scruple to throw out a hint that the next time Mr Cobden visited them, the most effectual mode of silencing him would be to fling him into the river! Fie, fie, Mr Chaplin! In a fair cause argue, but do not knock a man down; and always remember that Balaam's ass, when its function was to rebuke, spoke in a *man's* voice. By the way, the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Lincoln and Lindsey Agricultural Association have been printed and published; they denounce the doctrines taught by the League as "un-Christian, anti-social, and dangerous;" and they are signed "Charles Chaplin," the gentleman of "high character and large fortune" who, at the meeting, threw out the suggestion about drowning Mr Cobden.

GLOUCESTER FARMERS' CLUB.—The members of the Gloucester Farmers' Club, of which Earl Ducie is one of the chief members, have spoken out freely on the subject of the depressed condition of agriculture, the necessity of the relations between landlords and tenants undergoing a change, and have, at the same time, broken the ice for a movement similar to that which has taken place in Essex. These important facts came out at the annual dinner of the club, which took place on Saturday evening at the Spread Eagle Inn in Gloucester. The report, which was read by the secretary, stated that the low price of every species of agricultural produce had naturally produced great anxiety in the minds of the farmers, as it was scarcely possible for them longer to meet their present rents and pay tithes, rates, and the necessary expenses of the farm; and that, while it was at all times desirable that a good understanding should exist between landlord and tenant, at the present time the existence of such a feeling was indispensable. The tenant had no other alternative than to look to his landlord for assistance, and whilst he did so, it was his duty to show the landlord that he was making every exertion in his power to increase the productive power of his land. The report stated, in addition, that as the present mode of entering upon and leaving farms was much complained of by farmers, a committee of landlords and tenants had been appointed to frame regulations on the subject, and when approved of an effort would be made to get them reduced to practice. The discouraging fact was also mentioned, that many of the members were in arrears as regarded their subscriptions, and that several others had given notice of their intention to cease to be members of the club. Mr Watts said, that one cause of the falling off in the attendance of farmers was the impression that the object and tendency of the club was to promote the interests of the landlord rather than the interests of the tenant; and the circumstance of so many landlords having refused to help their tenants had strengthened that opinion. It was ultimately agreed to defer the consideration of an Anti-League meeting to an early day, when it can be entered upon without involving the club in anything political.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—A most important and influential meeting of agriculturists was held at the George hotel, in Northampton, to take into consideration what was best and most fitting to be done at the present anxious crisis, in consequence of Lord Spencer's recent declaration in favour of a free trade in corn. The gentlemen assembled regarded Lord Spencer's declaration as a direct attack upon their property, and upon the prosperity of land—that great, elementary, stable, and fundamental interest of the British empire. Amongst other great and beneficial consequences which will and must follow from this important meeting, one is apparent—the "Brampton Show" has received a deadly blow which will shake it to its foundation.—*Northampton Herald.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—About two hundred tenant farmers were on Wednesday called together, at Newport Pagnell, by public advertisement, for the purpose, like the meeting at Chelmsford, of opposing the projects of the Anti-Corn-law League. One of the orators at this meeting, the Rev. John Fisher, said, "They had been recommended by the free traders to grow more corn, to drain, subsoil, &c., and they had been told the wonders Sir Robert Peel had accomplished by draining some neglected portion of his land. Really these people treated them like children. There was not a man amongst them who did not drain; and every one knew that land which had been suffered to lie under water would be greatly improved by draining. They wanted, however, protection for their outlay; and as for under-draining, Sir Robert Peel was the greatest master of the art he had ever known, as any farmer might discover by putting his hands into his pockets." (Laughter.) A resolution to form a committee and collect a subscription was agreed to. No money appears to have been subscribed; but we are told that it was estimated in the room that the subscription for the county would reach some thousands of pounds.

BERKS.—A Berkshire society for the protection of agriculture was established at Reading in June last. At a committee meeting held at Reading on Saturday, there was a large accession of members enrolled. Lord Barrington, M. P.; Mr Pusey, M. P.; Mr Duffield, M. P.; and many other gentlemen attended, and it was resolved to get up a general petition to parliament, to issue an address to the agriculturists, and to have a public dinner early in February.

KENT.—We are further informed that the principal landowners in East Kent are about to meet next week, for the purpose of arranging a general meeting of agriculturists to determine on such measures as may be necessary at the present crisis of Anti-Corn-law agitation.—*Kentish Observer.*

—The landowners of East Lothian held a meeting some days ago at Haddington. The proceedings were kept strictly secret. But it has transpired that a resolution was adopted to form an association like the new one in Essex, for the protection of agriculture. Of course an attempt will be made to make dupes and cat's paws of the farmers.—*Scotsman.*

MISCELLANIES OF TRADE.

STATE OF TRADE.—The commercial intelligence from India and China, received by the last overland mail, being generally considered unfavourable, has had a prejudicial effect upon the market; and manufacturers of shirtings were willing to accept prices which they generally refused last week. Printing cloth, though not lower in price, was less inquired after, and but little business was done in it. Stout domestics, however, which have been for a long time greatly depressed, and of which the manufacture has been somewhat diminished, were in better demand, at prices somewhat higher than those of last week. In the yarn market there was not much business done. The accounts from Germany not being very favourable, and the demand for the east having been supplied, there was little inquiry for reeled yarn, except from the Greek merchants, who are now considerable purchasers of low numbers of water twist. The Liverpool cotton market having also become a little easier, prices of shipping qualities of yarn were in many cases from $\frac{1}{8}$d. to $\frac{1}{4}$d. lower than last week. For the home trade, there was no material difference in prices; but the amount of business done was limited.

EUROPEAN-MADE SUGAR.—It is well known that sugar is yielded largely by the roots of carrots and beet. In Russia there are upwards of thirty beet-root sugar factories in full operation. This manufacture is also thriving in Germany. A few years ago, Messrs Fies and Slaneward, of Quedlinburgh, Westphalia, discovered a process whereby, in twelve hours, ten pounds of pure sugar perfectly cystallized may be extracted from 100 lb. weight of beet root. The secret was immediately purchased by M. Brokhoff, of Wisburg, for 20,000 francs (800*l.*), on condition that it should not be used beyond the Rhine and Westphalia. A beet-root sugar manufactory has been established in Essex; and in 1837 some refined samples of English beet-root sugar of good quality and colour were sold in the London market, at 5*l.* per cwt. M. Rootsey states that forty tons of mangel-wurzel, raised upon a single acre, yielded three tons and a half of molasses.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

EXPORTATION OF LEATHER.—The facilities and expedition of the new systems of tanning, with their diminished expense, have led to an exportation of leather greater than was ever before known. The past year has also, we believe, been more favourable to leather manufactures than the preceding year. The low price of River Plate produce in the first half of the year was favourable to the tanners of heavy leather, and the prices obtained for East India kips in the tanned state (a branch of the trade now of great importance) were also satisfactory. It is true that the needless rise in tanning materials, and the subsequent advance of Buenos Ayres hides, were drawbacks; but the reports of the scarcity of bark were soon discovered to be unfounded, and the prices obtained for foreign butts have compensated for the advance in hides. In their circular at the commence-

ment of the past year, Messrs Powell expressed their conviction that the then recent tariff would not materially affect or injure the English manufacturers, and they are still of the same opinion, the differences of importation and exportation having been in our favour. There has been perhaps (they own) a slight increase in the numbers of boot fronts imported, but, according to their opinion, this has been more than counterbalanced by the exports of shoes and heavy leather, which that tariff has greatly assisted, by reducing the prices of the raw and tanning materials. The amount of imports of foreign raw hides into London this year is 287,365, against 273,918 of the previous year; but as they have fallen off very materially in all the other ports of the kingdom, the aggregate import is only 545,321 against 703,032 of the former year. In their last January's circular, they announced an increase of 80,000 in the importation of salted River Plate hides into the whole of the kingdom; this year there is a deficiency of above 150,000, and as a far greater part of this year's imports are light hides, the falling off in weight is enormous. This unusual preponderance of light over heavy hides was noticed last year, but its existence in the year just closed is more prominent. In 1841, the number of heavy hides, above 60lbs., was five times as great as those under that weight. In 1842, their proportion was as three to two, but during the past year the number of light hides more than doubled those above 60lbs. The consequence of this unprecedented disparity is, "that heavy hides, which were in 1842 ½d. to ¾d. lower than light hides, are now as much higher, and of the stock now on hand nearly ten to one are light, averaging about 40lbs. per hide."

Sausages.—There is a police report in the papers of Monday which will, we suspect, have a very powerful influence on the home trade in sausages. The facilities for fraud afforded by the mysterious miscellany of which a sausage is composed have occasioned a great variety of speculative conjectures as to the probable ingredients of such an article. It has been roundly asserted that a certain household animal has been sacrificed to the cupidity of sausage dealers—a statement we are really disposed to believe, when we find "a very respectable man" in the trade keeping on his premises calves that have died of disease, and beef "unfit for the consumption of man"—the latter avowedly intended for conversion into sausage-meat. If respectable tradesmen do not scruple to employ such materials in supplying the demand for sausages which the public appetite creates, what may be expected from dealers who depend on the cheapness of their goods rather than the quality? It is much to be regretted that the discovery just made was not effected in time to save the sausage-eating public from the extra consumption which occurs periodically at Christmas. We suspect that many a turkey would have come to table without its customary garniture if the police report in question had appeared a fortnight before Christmas-day instead of a fortnight after. To speak seriously, the mischief done to the public health by the sale of unwholesome food must be very great, and precautions should be taken to prevent it. It will be seen by the report, that the "respectable tradesman" drew a wide distinction between "beef or pork sausages" and what are termed "large and small Germans, as well as black-puddings;" for he seemed to consider that by confining his business to the latter he might use what sort of meat he chose—anything, in fact, being good enough for the consumers of Germans, large and small, or black puddings. For our own parts, we think that a taste for these latter articles ought not to be wholly unprotected. There should be equal justice for the rich consumer of the high-priced Epping, and the humble devourer of the low-priced saveloy. It seems that a German sausage is not less genuine for being unwholesome, since the sausages eaten in Germany by the Germans themselves cause mortal diseases, as we are told by Liebig. The subject is really of importance to the health of the public, and on that account we call attention to it.—*Globe.*

Increase of the Brazilian Duties on British Goods.—We find, on examination, that the Brazilian government has done nothing more than the terms of the treaty between the two countries authorises it to do, in promulgating the increased valuations of British and other goods, which we mentioned last week. A friend of ours, who himself assisted in framing the valuations of the tariff which has just been superseded in several of its articles, informs us, that the mode of estimating the value of goods agreed upon by the two governments, is by a commission of merchants, partly Brazilians and partly foreigners. It was by such a commission that the valuations promulgated by the Brazilian government on the 31st of October, and which came into operation the same day, were drawn up. The following are the principal alterations:—

		New Val.	Old Val.
Linens, *crequellas*	*vera*	300	*reis* 400
American tar	*barrels*	5,000	3,500
Zinc, sheets or nails	*lb.*	200	240
Steel, English	*quintal*	20,000	16,000
Flannel, all colours	*covado*	300	400
Barragans, of wool or wool and cotton	*covado*	500	600
Ladies' silk boots	*pair*	3,000	6,000
Children's ditto	„	2,000	4,000
Scotch muslins, plain or figured	*vara*	240	400
Cassimeres, ordinary	*covado*	600	800
Varnished hats	*each*	2,000	3,000
Silk damask	*covado*	1,800	2,000
Printed quiltings	„	900	1,000
Irish linens	*vara*	600	800
Bombazines	*covado*	400	500
Common razors	*dozen*	1,000	1,200
Powder, common	*lb.*	450	300
Ditto, fine	„	450	600
Plaids, of wool or cotton	*covado*	500	600
Shoes	*pair*	2,800	3,000

—*Liverpool Times.*

The Spanish Wine Trade.—The quantity of sherry wines exported from Spain in the last eight years has been—1836, 31,808 butts; 1837, 25,363; 1838, 30,747; 1839, 36,341; 1840, 35,015; 1841, 29,623; 1842, 25,096; 1843, 29,313. It is very satisfactory to see the increase of 4,217 butts in the last year, as decidedly showing a revival of our commerce with the Peninsula.

—The annual circular of Messrs Wright and Young, of Hull, after alluding to a brisk export trade in our staple manufactures, observes that all have not participated alike in the revival. Amongst those that have profited by it in a lesser degree, are the shipping interest and the iron trade; both, it is to be regretted, being still in a position far removed from prosperous. Nor is it to be denied that the course of improvement has within the last month or two received a check, which, though slight, and in all probability the effect rather of the season (business being necessarily more or less circumscribed during the winter months) than attributable to causes calculated to excite apprehensions as to the future, is certainly producing fear. While such have been the characteristic features of 1843, the prospects for the year now before us are by no means discouraging. It is true there are some circumstances in our domestic condition and policy of an unsettled and depressing nature, and that, looking abroad, there are recently—the unsuccessful termination of our negotiations, having for their object the establishing of our future commercial relations with Portugal and Brazil (and we may add the United States), on a footing reciprocally advantageous; and the somewhat less satisfactory accounts brought by the last Indian mail;—the whole having a tendency, in some degree, to damp confidence; yet there is still much in the present aspect of affairs from which to derive hope.

ACCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

Intended Escape from Leicester Gaol.—The authorities connected with the management of the borough gaol were much surprised last week by a communication made by a young man named Newman, confined on a charge of felony, to the effect that a conspiracy had been entered into amongst six men, awaiting their trials, to make their escape; to carry out which two plans had been resolved upon. The first was to overpower the turnkey when he entered the ward, take the keys from him, and make a general outlet for all the prisoners; the other plan was to attack the schoolmaster and turnkey when attending prayers at chapel on Thursday, and, in case they met with any resistence from the governor, they had sharpened a knife on both sides, so as to form a kind of dirk, which they intended to use for the purpose of stabbing, or, to use their own words, "giving him the knife;" happily, through the information given by Newman, both plans were defeated, and such precautions taken as to effectually prevent any plan of a similar character being carried out. Newman, who made the discovery, was tried for the offence he stood charged with on Friday, when the Recorder, Mr Hildyard, who was unaware of the circumstances, sentenced him to four months' hard labour; but upon the magistrates stating the foregoing facts to him, he ordered the prisoner to be brought back, recalled the former sentence, and substituted that of one day's imprisonment. Juba and Weston, the ringleaders, with four others, were severally sentenced to ten and fifteen years' transportation. Two of the gang were the most desperate characters in Leicester, and there is no doubt they would have carried their atrocious designs fully into effect, had not the discovery so fortunately been made.

Horrible Murder at Bramley.—It is our painful duty to record the brutal and wilful murder of a gamekeeper of the Right Hon. Lord Grantley, on his estate at Wonersh. It appears that James Edwards, the keeper alluded to, was at the Jolly Farmer public house, at Bramley, which is situate about a mile from the village of Wonersh, with some others, on Friday evening, the 5th inst., where a raffle for a pig took place; he was perfectly sober, and at about eight o'clock he observed to the keeper of an adjoining estate, who was also present, that he heard the report of guns, and that "he thought they were at it," meaning the poachers; he said he would go out and see; but those present tried to dissuade him from so doing, remarking, it was "only some one trying to make a fool of him." He, however, left, saying he should soon be back. His not returning did not cause any alarm, as they thought the deceased had found it necessary to watch. Early on the morning of Saturday, as Mr Head, the steward of Lord Grantley, was riding past the lock on the Wey and Arun navigation, which runs through his employer's grounds, he observed something in the water; it proved to be the body of poor Edwards, the keeper, whose head showed symptoms of great ill-usage, in addition to a gun-shot wound, which went quite through it. The deceased was a very powerful man, about forty-six years of age, standing more than six feet high. There had evidently been a severe struggle. Inspector Jenkins, of the London police, besides several of our police force, was actively engaged all day on Saturday, and the result has been the apprehension of a man, named James Elsey, an inhabitant of Bramley, against whom a strong suspicion exists. He is a labourer, about thirty-five years of age, short stature, but very strong, and is a notorious character. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Elsey, who has been committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

The Late Inhuman Pony Match against Time.—At the petty sessions held at Hitchin, on Tuesday, the prosecution of Burke, at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Animals' Friend Society, took place before a full bench and an exceedingly crowded court. Among the magistrates present (of whom the Rev. G. B. Blomfield, rector of Stevenage, was chairman) were the Hon. J. D. Ryder, J. P. Delme Radcliffe, Esq., the Rev. J. Hall, John Curling, Esq., John Baron, Esq., and Charles Halsey, Esq. The indictment was laid against Thomas Alexander Burke, for having wantonly and cruelly abused and tortured a certain gelding on the 18th of December, 1843, in the parish of Hitchin. Mr Thomas, secretary to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, conducted the prosecution; and Mr Wooler, the solicitor, appeared for the defendant, who was present, accompanied by a host of sporting characters. Mr Thomas briefly stated the circumstances which led to the prosecution, as follows:—The defendant Burke made a wager with some other parties that he would drive a pony from Bedford to the George and Blue Boar inn, Holborn, and back again to Bedford, within the time that the Times Bedford coach took to perform the distance. At a quarter past eight o'clock on the morning of December 18, the defendant left Bedford, and, having performed the journey to London within the time, left town again the same day, at two o'clock, to return to Bedford. The defendant passed through Hitchin in the evening shortly after the coach, and the animal which he drove was then in such a distressed condition that it was the grossest cruelty to compel it to go another mile. Notwithstanding, he did continue to drive, and a little before the pony reached Shefford the poor creature was completely exhausted. Defendant drove the pony with a leader, which was changed five times on the road each journey, and when they arrived in Shefford the little animal was literally dragged along by the leader. Seeing that the pony could go no further, it was taken into the White Hart stable, and there died in a very short time. As he would prove these statements by the most respectable witnesses, he had not the slightest doubt that he should obtain a conviction at the hands of the bench.—After hearing evidence, the magistrates retired from the court, and, after a lapse of twenty minutes, returned, when the chairman said: Mr Burke, you have been charged with having wantonly and cruelly abused a grey pony, on the 18th of December last. The facts were perfectly notorious to us and to the whole of the neighbourhood; but we have based our opinion not on them, but on the evidence now laid before us; and the magistrates are unanimously of opinion that the case has been clearly made out. It is, therefore, their duty to convict you, under the terms of the act of parliament. There is no doubt on their minds that you have been guilty of a series of ill usage which brings you within the act, and we have only one subject of regret, namely, that the law does not allow us to inflict a punishment that would show the disgust we feel at your conduct. You are convicted in the full penalty of 40s. and costs.—Burke: I shall appeal from your decision to the quarter sessions.—Mr Thomas: If you do, I shall

spare no pains or expense to support the present conviction.—Burke, after some hesitation, said he would not appeal; and begged to have the fine remitted.—The magistrate would not listen to his application; and Burke, having borrowed the money, paid the fine and costs.—The decision appeared to give general satisfaction in the court.

Alleged Death from the Severity of a Schoolmaster.—Cheltenham, January 9.—The town of Cheltenham, and the adjoining village of Winchcomb and neighbourhood, have during the last three days been most painfully excited, in consequence of a very prevalent rumour that Master Conrad Algernon Carter, the youngest son of Giles Carter, Esq., solicitor, of Winchcomb, a promising youth of twelve years of age, had come by his death in consequence of the severity of punishment administered to him by Mr Charles Lapworth, the master of the endowed grammar school at that place. Information of this circumstance having come to the knowledge of the coroner, that gentleman deemed it his duty to hold an inquest. Accordingly a jury assembled at the George hotel, in order that the case might undergo the fullest investigation. Several professional gentlemen were in attendance on the part of the trustees of the school, as well as on behalf of the accused, and the father of the boy. The inquest room was crowded to suffocation, and the inquiry, which commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning, before J. Barnett, Esq., coroner for the county, did not terminate until near midnight. Mr Carter, the father of the deceased, deposed that his son had attended the endowed school at Winchcomb for three years, and he was a fine talented lad. Previous to the month of March last, he enjoyed most excellent health, had good spirits, and was of a robust constitution. During the latter part of that month, the master, Mr Lapworth, for a very slight transgression, corrected him in a most severe and cruel manner. He beat him about the head, shoulders, and arms until the lad was one mass of bruises, and he fell on the school-room floor from exhaustion, and fainted away. The boy's health from that period became completely broken, and in the early part of the month of April he was confined to his bed. In May sores and ulcers broke out all over his body and in the neck, which corresponded with the marks inflicted by the punishment. Witness said his son continued unwell from the day his master beat him with such severity until the month of September last, when he became rapidly worse, and on the 31st of December death put a period to his sufferings. The jury eventually returned the following special verdict:—"They find that the deceased, Conrad Algernon Carter, died of disease of the lungs; but the jury cannot separate, after returning their verdict, without expressing their high sense of disapprobation of the conduct of Mr Lapworth, the schoolmaster, towards the deceased, in March last, when he inflicted an extent of corporeal punishment on him which was unwarrantable, and done in a manner the most discreditable. The jurors also consider, that after the deceased was allowed by his parents to return to school (although in bad health) after the Midsummer holidays, and the particular wishes of the school committee, in order to restore harmony and good feeling, the orders given by the schoolmaster, Lapworth, to the other boys, not to associate or speak to the deceased, as they had formerly done, was cruel, imprudent, and injudicious in the extreme, and by no means calculated to reconcile parent or child."

Dreadful Murder of Two Children by their Mother, and attempted Suicide of the latter.—On Wednesday the parish of St Paul, Deptford, was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement by the discovery of a horrid murder in Giffen street, Deptford. It appears that the father of the hapless children, whose name is John Fawley Dickenson, returned home from London soon after five o'clock, having been in town all day on private business, when on going into the back parlour to meet his wife and children, he found her with her throat dreadfully cut, lying with her head towards the foot of the bed, weltering in her blood, but still alive, and on getting a light he discovered his two children (aged eighteen months and three years) lying at their mother's feet next the head of the bed, with their throats so dreadfully cut that life must have become almost immediately afterwards extinct. In this dreadful state of things he ran and informed the police; and Dr Arthur, the parish surgeon, and another gentleman, who came at once to the scene of horror, sewed up the wound in the unhappy woman's throat, and bandaged it. By this time the churchwardens, &c., had arrived, and searched the place, and after some time they found a razor covered with blood, and with which the fatal tragedy had been enacted.—An inquest was held on Thursday night, at which one of the witnesses, the churchwarden of the parish, deposed that at a late hour in the evening Mrs Dickenson informed the witness that she murdered the boy first about four o'clock, and the little girl soon after. She confessed she had done the deed herself, and seemed anxious to relieve her husband from all suspicion. The unfortunate woman's mind appears to have been overturned by poverty, owing to her husband's failure in business. After a lengthened discussion, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Sarah Dickenson," and the coroner made out his warrant for her committal to Maidstone. The accused will remain at her residence for the present in custody of the police, her removal being interdicted by the surgeon.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Bluntisham.—On Monday evening last, about seven o'clock, a fire was discovered raging in the homestead of Mr Apsley, farmer, of this place, and one of the guardians of the poor. The flames spread rapidly, and in spite of the exertions of the neighbours, and the presence of two engines, were not subdued till all the stacks in the yard but one, and a barn containing thrashed corn, were consumed. The dwelling house was saved, as were the implements and stock on the premises. There is no doubt as to the conflagration having been caused by an incendiary, as Mr Asplen has for some time past been subjected to a system of annoyance. The evening before the fire the manes and tails of some horses were cut off, and very lately all the gates on his farm were despoiled of their hinges.

Lynn.—Two stacks of wheat, each about sixteen yards long, were entirely consumed. They were the property of Mr Carbould, of Weasenham, and were set fire to on Saturday evening. A third stack of about the same dimensions, which adjoined them, fortunately escaped uninjured. This is the first case of incendiarism in this neighbourhood of which we have heard during the present winter.—*Norwich Mercury.*

Malton.—On Saturday evening last about eight o'clock a stack of straw on the farm at North Grimstone, near Malton, in the occupation of Mr Henry Johnson, and belonging to Henry Willoughby, Esq., was discovered to be on fire. Before the flames could be extinguished, a considerable part of the stack was consumed. There is every reason to believe the stack had been wilfully and maliciously set fire to by some evil disposed person or persons.—*Yorkshireman.*

Fires near Shields.—On New Year's-day morning two fires broke out at one time—one in a stack of hay belonging to Mr Hardy, butcher, of Willington, and the other in a stack, the property of Mr Proctor, of Willington mill. They are both burnt to the ground, and it is supposed by the hand of an incendiary.—*Sunderland Herald.*

Incendiary Fire in Kent.—On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire was discovered on Buckhole farm, in the occupation of Mr William Allen, of High Holstow, in this county, and adjoining the hundred of Hoo. The fire broke out in a large bean stack, and, as it abutted on several other stacks of oats and beans of equal size, caused some considerable fear for their safety. The family of Mr Allen, with part of his agricultural labourers, were at the parish church, a distance of about half a mile. Upon their receiving the report of the fire, the whole congregation was thrown into confusion. An express was immediately forwarded to Rochester, a distance of seven miles, arriving there in the short space of half an hour. Mr John Batten, agent to the Sun fire office, immediately ordered the Sun engine out, and having procured four post-horses from the Crown hotel, repaired to the scene of conflagration. On its arrival two stacks of beans were burned to the ground. The fire had extended to two other stacks containing oats, and of large size, which are also totally destroyed. Every attention was paid to a large barn that was filled with corn, and which stood but a few yards from the burning pile, and, being well supplied with water from a pond near to the farm yard, the engine poured torrents of water, which fortunately preserved the building. The farm labourers rendered every assistance on the occasion. Mr Allen bears a very excellent character among the workpeople. It is estimated that the property destroyed is between 300*l.* and 400*l.* in amount. It is insured in the Globe fire office. It is but a month ago that a fire occurred on the farm adjoining Mr Allen's, by firing some wheat stacks. There can be no doubt this fire was the act of some incendiary, who, it is reported, lives in the neighbourhood.

— At March, on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock a large thatched barn, the property of Mrs Barton, widow, was discovered to be on fire; the premises are situate in the town, and from the rapid and powerful ascendency of the flames, it was found impossible to preserve any portion of either the building or contents. This fire is generally thought to have been accidental, though a different opinion prevails in some quarters. The property, we believe, is not insured.

— On Wednesday evening last the inhabitants of St Ives were thrown into a state of confusion, from a cry of "Fire!" proceeding from the stack-yard of Mr Seekings, of that place. Fortunately the fire was discovered soon after its appearance, and the inhabitants of both sexes, and all classes (especially the most respectable), lent their aid in checking its progress. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary. The damage will not exceed thirty-five pounds.

— On Sunday evening last the farming premises belonging to Mr John Baker, of Irstead, were totally destroyed. The flames were not extinguished until the bullock sheds and the adjoining out-buildings were totally consumed. There can be no doubt of this being the work of some incendiary. Both the occupier and the owner of the property bear an excellent character throughout the whole village.—*Norwich Mercury.*

— A hay-stack was discovered on fire on Saturday last, in the stack-yard of Mrs Spraggon, of North Hylton, and was partially destroyed. It was supposed to have been done intentionally.—*Newcastle Chronicle*

POLICE.

Mansion House.—The Wills Forgery Case.—Tuesday having been fixed for the resumed examination of Mr *William Henry Barber*, of the firm of Barber and Bircham, of Bridge street, Blackfriars, and Mr *Joshua Fletcher*, of Walworth, on charges of defrauding the government by means of forged wills, the court was again crowded from an early hour by persons interested in the proceedings, and others brought by curiosity to get a sight of the prisoners. After the examination of witnesses, tending to identify Fletcher as the individual who registered the death of the fictitious Anne Slack, Mr Clarkson said he was now prepared to go into the substantive matter of another and a third charge, of the forgery of a will in the name of Eliza Burchard, of Broad street, Bristol, against the prisoners. He was not prepared to go into the details of this case, but he should offer sufficient evidence to justify their further remand. Evidence was accordingly adduced sufficient to justify a remand, and the prisoners were remanded accordingly, Mr Clarkson promising to complete the evidence on the three cases by the next examination.—On Wednesday night, at a late hour, Daniel Forrester, the officer, arrived at the Mansion house, having in his custody a respectably dressed female, whom he charged before the Lord Mayor as a person deeply implicated in the nefarious transactions with which the names of Barber and Fletcher are mixed up. The prisoner is the wife of a respectable tradesman in Oxford street, to whom she has been married about twelve months. Her husband accompanied her to his lordship's presence, and suffered dreadfully during the examination of two women who were produced by Daniel Forrester as witnesses to her identity. The Lord Mayor, upon hearing the statements of the witnesses, committed the prisoner, who will be brought up with Barber and Fletcher together, with whom she is represented as having been a principal performer in the forgery exhibitions at the Bank of England.

Robbery of Bank Notes.—*Mary Stubbs*, the wife of a man of very good character, and the sister of a respectable publican, was brought before Sir Peter Laurie, at the Mansion house, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer, and charged by Mr Bush, the solicitor to the committee of bankers for protection from forgeries and frauds; Mr Bush having represented that the prisoner was stopped at the Bank upon presenting at the counter a portion of the Bank notes of which a clerk in the house of Messrs Barnard and Dimsdale, bankers in Cornhill, was robbed a few days ago. The clerk had about 2,000*l.* in his possession when his pocket was picked. The prisoner was remanded.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

Friday Evening.

INDIGO.—The business recently done in this article is confined to the purchase of very moderate quantities for immediate home consumption or exportation; holders of parcels of former speculative adventurers having withdrawn from the market, knowing that a sale could not be effected otherwise but at prices lower still than those which have lately been paid for several large parcels, amounting altogether to about a thousand chests, for which the prices were supposed to be about 1s. per lb. under those of the last October sales. The next quarterly sales will commence on the 16th, and are likely to last till the 24th instant. The total quantity is 6,466 chests, and consists of 5,485 chests of Bengal, Firhoot, and Benares, 180 chests Oude, 416 chests Kurpah, 294 chests Madras, 62 chests Bombay, and 9 chests Manilla. The proprietors have for this sale selected their lowest qualities, under the correct supposition that few orders only can be expected in this time of the year from foreign parts, but that a strong

demand for the home consumption is likely to manifest itself. Amongst the whole quantity (6,446 chests) there are little more than 2,000 chests suitable for export to the continent of Europe, the remainder, of upwards of 4,000 chests, are low sorts, usually bought for the consumption of this country, Canada, &c. It is likely that prices for these sorts will rate very low, as low perhaps as ever before, and the better descriptions of indigo, which are expected to be sold at 6d. to 9d. per lb. under the last October rates, will in that case be a considerable per centage lower than at any time since the July sale of 1832, but very nearly as cheap as then; at all events they will then be cheaper than what they were in the January sale of 1842, which was held under very similar circumstances to the present sale, the stocks in Great Britain and the prospects of a large production being nearly the same.

COCHINEAL.—Only a small public sale was held this week, at which prices were fully maintained.

FOREIGN.

Mails have been received from the West Indies and the Brazils, and there is likewise a late arrival from the United States. From Rio the letters dated 24th November report shipments of coffee during the month 98,349 bags, a great proportion for the United States. Prices of superior rather lower—inferior, if anything, rather dearer. Exchange on London 25⅞ to 25¼. Freights firm, 1*l.* 10s to 2*l.* From Bahia, 17th December, the arrivals of sugar from the country are reported but small; brown are quoted at 1,400 to 2,000 R.; white, 2,100 to 2,600 R., which prices, with 2*l.* per ton freight and insurance, average about 18s. 6d. and 25s. 9d. per cwt. afloat. Exchange upon London 26 to 25½. From the West Indies there are complaints of an excessive drought in several parts of Jamaica, which it is stated will materially injure the crops, and it is feared that the same complaint will reach us from some of the other islands. At Havana (11th of December) the stocks of old sugar had been much reduced, and it was calculated that only 40,000 boxes remained on hand between that port and Matanzas. The export of the last month has amounted to about 3,000 boxes, about one-third for the United States. The greater proportion of the remaining stock being white sugar, that description has ruled low from 6 to 7⅞ R. per cwt. free on board, equal to 19s. 6d. to 23s. 8d.; yellow, 4¼ to 6 R., equal to 15s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt.; brown, 3½ to 4 R., equal to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. per cwt. The prospects for the next crop continue good, but there would be no supply of any consequence from it at market before February. Coffee coming in rather more freely, but colony scarce; ordinary, 4½d. to 4⅝d. per lb.; middling, 5d. to 5⅛d.; good seconds, 5½d. to 5¾d.; best, 6d. Freights 3*l.* to 3*l.* 2s. 6d., and expected higher. Exchange on London, 11 to 11½ per cent.

A reduction of the export duties upon the produce of the islands is contemplated, but not likely to be of any great importance. Three new ports, Mariel, Cardenas, and Sagua, have been opened for the export of produce, and in part for imports. From New York there are letters up to 21st of December. They represent a modification of the tariff as probable, but a motion which had been made in the legislature to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to fix the maximum of import duties at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, had been negatived by a considerable majority.

The New York cotton market had been strengthened by the advices from the South confirmatory of a crop of but 1,800,000 bales; considerable animation had shown itself, and prices had advanced ¼ cent. Sales in three days 7,600 bales. Coffee and sugar dull. Exchange upon London 108¼ to 108⅜ per cent. The southern cotton markets appear to be equally brisk. At New Orleans sales from 2nd to 9th Dec., 32,000 bales at 6½ to 10 cts. At Mobile, during the same period, 20,000 bales. Received in all the ports from the interior, 487,985 bales against 616,097 bales in 1842, and 442,927 bales in 1841. Shipments, 172,314 bales against 186,138, and 102,635 bales. Stock in the ports, 354,659 bales, against 306,340 bales in 1842, and 248,705 bales in 1841.

From the continent of Europe the Hamburg accounts alone show a revival of business; about 2,000 bags of New Rio coffee have been sold at 2⅝ to 2⅞ for greenish, and 1,000 baskets of brown Java sugar at 4⅜. Spelter on delivery, 13*l.* 13s., without much demand. In Holland the price of tin was looking up, and 42 to 43 florins asked for banca. In coffee and sugar but little doing; prices not lower. At Havre and Antwerp considerable business in cotton has been transacted, and a rise in price, equal to that which the article experienced in the Liverpool market, has taken place.

COAL MARKET.

Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.—Adair's Main, 14s.—Chester, 16s.—Holywell and West Wylam, mixed, 15s.—Morrison's Hartley, 14s.—New Tanfield, 15s.—Tanfield Moor, 16s.—West Holywell, 15s.—West Hartley, 15s. 6d.—Bell and Brown, 18s. 9d.—Hotspur, 17s. 6d.—Hilda, 17s. 6d.—Hedley, 17s. 6d.—Braddyll's Hetton, 20s. 3d.—Hetton, 20s. 3d.—Lambton, 20s. 3d.—Morrison, 18s.—Pemberton, 18s. 3d.—Russell's Hetton, 19s. 9d.—Stewart's, 20s. 3d.—Kelloe, 20s.—Clavering Tees, 16s. 3d.—Hopper, 17s. 6d.—Seymour Tees, 19s.—South Durham, 18s. 6d.—Powell's Duffryn Steam, 20s. 6d. Ships arrived, 66.

PRICES CURRENT, Jan. 12, 1844.

ENGLISH FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.	FOREIGN FUNDS.	PRICES THIS DAY.
Bank Stock	186	Austrian, 5 per cent.	—
3 per Cent. Red.	97⅛	Belgian, 5 per cent.	—
3 per Cent. Consols	96⅞	Brazilian Bonds	—
3½ per cent. Red.	102⅜	Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent.	—
New 3½ per cent.	102	Chilian, 6 per cent.	—
New 5 per Cent.	—	Columbian, 6 per cent.	11¼
Long Annuities to expire		Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent.	11¼
January, 1860	12⅜	Danish, 3 per cent.	—
October, 1859	12⅜	Greek, 1825, 5 per cent.	—
January, 1860	—	Mexican, 5 per cent.	—
India Stock	272½	Ditto, 6 per cent., 1837	—
Ditto Bonds	—	Peruvian, 1825, 6 per cent.	—
Ditto Old Annuities	—	Portuguese 5 per cent.	—
Ditto New Annuities	—	Ditto, New, do.	—
Exchequer Bills, 1,000*l.* 1¾d.	68	Prussian, 5 per cent.	—
Ditto 500*l.*	68	Russian, 5 per cent.	—
Ditto Small	68	Spanish, 5 per cent.	21⅞
Bank Stock for Account	188½	Ditto, 3 per cent.	30⅜
India Stock for Account	273	French, 5 per cent.	—
Consols for Opg.	96⅛	Ditto 3 per cent.	—
		Dutch, 2½ per cent.	54⅛
		Ditto, 5 per cent.	100⅛

CORN MARKETS.

(From Messrs Gillies and Horne's Circular.)

Corn Exchange, Monday, Jan. 8.—Since this day week we have had remarkable changes in the temperature—on Wednesday morning the thermometer stood so low as 20° Fahrenheit—on Friday at the same hour it had risen to 50°—this morning it was at 33°—the weather now looks settled—the wind is north west. The arrivals during last week were moderate of English wheat, but large of flour, barley and malt. The supply of oats on the whole were short, though the Scotch arrivals were rather larger than usual. The arrivals for the last quarter are published to-day. Notwithstanding great reluctance on the part of the millers, an advance of 1s. on wheat has been established to-day. Barley is firm. Oats are slow sale at 6d. advance on last Monday's prices. Beans and Peas a turn in favour of the seller. Flour is firm.

BRITISH.	PER QR.	FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.	PER QR.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white	54s to 60s	Wheat, White Spanish, Tuscan	60s —
——— Lothian, Fife, Angus, do.	50s to 56s	——— High mixed Danzig	61s to —
——— Inverness, Murray, &c.	50s to 56s	——— Mixed do.	58s to 61s
——— Essex, Kent, Suffolk, red	50s to 56s	——— Rostock, new	60s to —
——— Cambridge, Lincoln, red	50s to 53s	——— Red Hamburg	48s to 60s
Barley, English Malting, and Chevalier	34s to 37s	——— Polish Odessa	50s —
——— Distiller's, English & Scotch	31s to 34s	——— Hard	50s —
——— Coarse, for grinding, &c.	— to 30s	——— Egyptian	— to 37s
Oats, Northumberland & Berwick	20s to 23s	Barley, Malting, &c.	— —
——— Lothian, Fife, Angus	20s to 23s	——— Distiller's, &c.	— to 33s
——— Murray, Ross	20s to 23s	——— Grinding, &c.	— to —
——— Aberdeen and Banff	19s to 23s	Oats, Brew, &c.	— to —
——— Caithness	19s to 23s	——— Polands, &c.	— to —
——— Cambridge, Lincoln, &c.	19s to 23s	——— Feed, &c.	19s to —
——— Irish	17s to 19s	——— Do. dried, Riga, &c.	19s to 21s
——— English, black	18s to 21s	Rye, Dried	— —
——— Irish ,,	17s to 21s	——— Undried	— —
——— Potato, Scotch	22s to 26s	Beans, Horse	34s to 38s
——— Irish ,,	19s to 22s	——— Mediterranean	26s to 29s
——— Poland, Lincoln, &c.	21s to 24s	Peas, White	36s to —
Beans, Ticks	30s to 32s	——— Yellow	36s to —
——— Harrow	32s to 37s	Flour, French, per 280 lbs. nett weight	— —
——— Small	33s to 38s	——— American, per Bar. 196 lbs. nett weight	32s to 35s
Peas, White	35s to 36s	——— Danzig, &c., do. do.	— —
——— Boilers	37s to —	——— Canada, do. do.	30s to 32s
Flour, Town-made Households	50s to 53s	——— Sour, do. do.	— —
——— Norfolk and Suffolk	38s to 40s		

Corn Exchange, Friday, Jan. 12.—The weather is very unsettled; we have again heavy rain, and it is raw and chilly. The arrivals of wheat and flour during the week have been comparatively small, but there has been a pretty good supply of barley, one cargo of foreign having worked up. Of oats we have hardly any but Irish, the Scotch and English at market being principally what were left over from last week's supply. Wheat is dull sale at Monday's prices. Barley is 1s. lower. Oats are firm at Monday's prices, and in some instances a little dearer. Beans and Peas are firm. No change in flour.

LONDON AVERAGES.

For the week ending January 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
3,501 qrs. 52s. 1d.	10,150 qrs. 34s. 8d.	22,775 qrs. 20s. 1d.	24 qrs. 31s. 4d.	1,200 qrs 28s. 5d.	834 qrs. 31s. 3d.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Weeks ending						
Dec. 7th	51 1	31 8	19 0	30 7	31 10	33 6
— 14th	51 0	31 8	18 8	30 1	32 0	33 0
— 21th	58 9	32 0	18 6	30 0	31 6	32 4
— 28th	50 3	32 2	18 7	29 9	30 10	30 10
Jan. 4th	49 9	32 3	18 5	31 4	30 1	31 6
— 11th	49 10	32 7	18 3	30 8	29 5	30 7
Aggregate of the six weeks	50 1	32 1	18 7	30 5	30 11	32 0
Duties till Jan. 17th inclu.	20 0	6 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	10 6
On Grain from B. Possession out of Europe	5 0	0 6	2 0	3 0	2 6	1 6

Flour—Foreign, 12s. 0d. per 196 lbs.—British Possession, 3s. 0d. ditto.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Monday.—There appears to be a pretty general impression in the trade that greater caution is necessary to be observed with regard to the supplying of the dead meat markets. The dull state of trade which an unusually large supply of such meat into London immediately produces, and the consequent fall in prices at the same time, make this apparent. There are, of course, parties who prefer the late state of things, as by that means their interests are better served; but for the general good it will be better if the speculators take timely warning, for if the once reported increase takes place, the state of trade must necessarily become worse than during last year. The failure of one or two parties who have sent large supplies of dead meat from the north of England will tend to check the others, and it has been observed, that when one or more parties have made it a regular practice to overstock the markets, that their example is immediately followed by others, and thus in the end injures both. The present favourable state of the weather caused a much better attendance of butchers this morning, and as the supplies were on the whole rather moderate, the state of trade was good. The rates obtained were, on an average, equal to those of last Monday, although the best qualities of beef and pork were about 2d. lower. At the opening of the market until towards noon business was somewhat dull, as the butchers hung back in the hope of prices becoming lower, but, the salesmen remaining firm, they eventually gave way, and the trade became brisk. A clearance was made in all but sheep, and of them not many were turned out unsold.

Friday.—Our market exhibited a very scanty supply of beasts, yet it was fully adequate to meet the wants of the buyers. The few prime Scots, &c., on offer sold steadily at fully Monday's quotations, but otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy. The numbers of sheep were again small, yet the mutton trade was dull, at unaltered rates. There was only a small supply of calves on sale; prime qualities of veal sold freely, other kinds slowly, at about last week's figures. In pigs a fair amount of business was transacted at previous rates. Milch cows sold at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* 5s. each.

Prices per Stone.	Monday.	Friday.	At Market.	Monday.	Friday.
Beef	3s 0d to 4s 2d	3s 0d to 4s 2d	Beasts	2,584	260
Mutton	3s 4d to 4s 6d	3s 2d to 4s 6d	Calves	123	133
Veal	4s 0d to 5s 0d	3s 4d to 4s 6d	Sheep	28,360	2,710
Pork	3s 8d to 4s 6d	3s 0d to 4s 6d	Pigs	474	30

Prices of Hay and Straw, per load of 36 trusses.

Hay, 2*l.* 15s. 0d. to 3*l.* 10s. 0d. | Clover, 3*l.* 10s. 0d. to 4*l.* 10s. 0d. | Straw, 1*l.* 4s. 0d. to 1*l.* 8s. 0d.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

The market fully maintains the late advance, and several holders have withdrawn their hops from sale in expectation of higher prices when the spring trade begins. The very low value of money at the present moment encourages an investment on so small a stock as there is now on hand. There is an inquiry for Old Olds, as well as for New. The choicest growth of the latter seem to have entirely disappeared.

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 9.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

D. Prince, E. Hopewell, and T. E. Barnes, Leadenhall street, slopsellers.—Wilcox and Lord, Grantham, mercers.—J. Rowden, J. Downer, and G. Oakley, Newport, Isle of Wight, booksellers.—A. and H. Aldous, Great Russell street, grocers.—A. J. B. Prat and L. T. Mayure, Lower Ashby street, goldsmiths.—T. H. Kough and E. Saxton, Shrewsbury, attornies.—R. Higgin, and T. Chippindall, Horwich Vale and Manchester, calico printers.—J. Clarke and R. Milne, Liverpool, grocers.—Walker and Winship, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironfounders.—J. R. Tetley and R. Lewis, Mincing lane, cotton brokers.—Sanders and Higgins, Exeter, merchants.—E. Sawer, H. N. Perry, and Sarah Perry, Marlborough, haberdashers (as regards E. Sawyer).—J. Collingwood and M. O'Sullivan, Corby and Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire, surgeons.—J. H. Burlingson and A. Page, Old Broad street, bootmakers.—Wilson and Hoysted, Liverpool, cattle salesmen.—Prowse, Cheshire, and Co., Liverpool, ironmongers.—T. Lowrey and F. Staniford, and J. Elliot, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship brokers (as regards T. Lowrey).—T. Sims and J. Watkins, Bristol, ropemakers.—T. Buist and A. Thompson, Ashton-under-Line, joiners.—J. Munro and M. H. Simpson, Birmingham, theatrical managers.—E. and W. Eager, Newark and Ripley, Surrey, mealmen.—G. and E. Freeth, St John street, cheesemongers.—W. H. Fitzhugh, R. E. Walker and J. Fitzugh, Liverpool, merchants (as regards

J. Fitzhugh).—E. Gwyer and R. Gibbs, Bristol, ironmongers.—W. and J. Harlock, Ely, and elsewhere, common brewers.—E. Couban and J. Barton, Liverpool, brewers.—W. Browne and G. Dean, Farringdon street, eating housekeepers.—W. Sparkes, and J. Thompson, Bridgewater, ironmongers.—R. Crawford, T. Muir, and A. Morton, Liverpool, ship brokers (as regards R. Crawford).—A. Whiteker, J. Leek, and J. Briddgeford, Sheffield, printers.—Wand S. St J. Butt, Winchester, shoemakers.—J. and G. Coombe, Pershore, Worcestershire, builders.—C. and N. Page, Ware, maltsters.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GORTON, W., Gutter lane, Cheapside, City, fishmonger.

BANKRUPTS.

CLARKE, C., Banbury, Oxfordshire, linendraper. [Sole and Sole, Aldermanbury.

TURNER, J., Grange place, Hoxton, cabinet maker. [Wire and Child, St Swithin's lane, City.

SCOTT, A., Cambridge street, Golden square, auctioneer. [Davies and Son, Warwick street, Regent street.

BLAZDELL, A., Upper Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, harp maker. [Messrs A. Beckett and Co., Golden square.

ROE, C. B., and T. J. BLACHFORD, Newport, Hampshire, bankers. [Foster and Evans, John street, Bedford row.

SMITH, G., Northampton, carpenter. [Wright, New inn

SHERWOOD, J., Wood street, Cheapside, City, stationer. [Harman, Earl street, Blackfriars.

ORBELL, H., Romford, Essex, victualler. [Gadsden and Flower, Farnival's inn.

BRIDGE, G. C., Maldon, Essex, grocer. [Stevens and Co., Queen street, Cheapside, City.

DUNNETT, W., Manchester, commission agent. [Gregory and Co., Bedford row.

EVANS, E., Llangurdirne, Carmarthenshire, draper. [W. L. and C. Clarke, Bristol.

EASTHOPE, W., Shrewsbury, Shropshire, whitesmith. [Newman, Lincoln's-inn fields.

INSOLVENTS (PETITIONERS).

F. B. Courtenay, Great Marlborough street, bookseller.—R. H. Radwell, Providence place, Kentish town, pianoforte maker.—G., J., and Anna Berkeley, Eastington, Worcestershire, farmers.—P. M'Elroy, Salford, Lancashire, dresser of silk.—J. Holmes, Tottenham green, Tottenham, proprietor of a boarding school.—I. Shayer, Berwick street, tailor.—J. Simpson, Grosvenor row, Pimlico, oil and colour man.—J. W. Mott, Chancery lane, sheriff's officer.—E. Casement, West street, Neckinger, Bermondsey, journeyman carpenter.—L. West, Bath, attorney at law.—E. Webb, Tunstall, Staffordshire, assistant or servant to a mercer.—T. Firth, Lockwood, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—I. Robson, Thornton Marishes, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. Garner, Irby, Cheshire, joiner.—T. Crowe, Liverpool, provision dealer.—L. B. Bartholomew, Whitley, Berkshire, gentleman.—W. Swain, Hulme, Lancashire, joiner.—Ann Leach Moore, Leicester.—T. Cheshire, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, cabinet maker.—J. Carden, Lower green, Speldhurst, Kent, grocer.—G. Foulds, Bingley, Yorkshire, stone mason.—R. Pettit, St Thomas's square, Hackney, bricklayer.—H. Woodgate, Heathfield, Sussex, farmer.—R. Routh, Camberwell grove, Camberwell, gentleman.—J. Routh, Camberwell grove, Camberwell, gentleman.—W. Forster, Warrington, Lancashire, whitesmith.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Feb. 2, T. Chappell, Swan inn, Sudbury, Suffolk.—Feb. 2, S. P. Gladstone, Crisp street, East India road, Poplar, shipwright.—Feb. 2, W. E. Slaughter, Fenchurch street, City, merchant.—Jan. 30, C. Holloway, Queen's Head Inn, Stockbridge, Hampshire.—Jan. 30, H. Jones, Canterbury, victualler.—Feb. 2, H. M. Low, W. M. Westerman, and C. A. Cantor, late of Calcutta, but now of Chundernagore, merchants.—Feb. 1, A. T. Harwood, Streatham, Surrey, lodging housekeeper.—Jan. 30, R. Collier, Hythe and Folkstone, Kent, draper.—Jan. 30, J. Brandon, Walbrook buildings, City, merchant.—Jan. 30, R. Parker, Deptford row, Rotherhithe, Surrey.—Jan. 30, J. Hayman and A. and W. H. Woollett, Clement's lane, City, ship agents.—Feb. 1, J. Levett, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, farmer.—Feb. 1, J. B. Williams, Bristol, ironmonger.—Jan. 31, W. Castle, Wanborough, Wiltshire, sheep dealer.—Feb. 7, R., J., and J. Potter, Manchester, cotton spinner.—Feb. 2, W. Scott, Earl's Heaton, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.—Feb. 2, J. Senior, Lascelles hall and Waterloo, Yorkshire, manufacturer of fancy cloths.—Feb. 2, B. Hargreaves, Manchester, tailor.—Feb. 9, R. Conibeere and E. Butler, Birmingham, woollen drapers.—Feb. 5, C. J. Williams and E. Nevill, Birmingham, factors.

CERTIFICATES.

Feb. 1, G. J. Pouchee, Oxford street, stationer.—Feb. 2, S. Pears, Old Jewry, wine merchant.—Feb. 1, J. B. L. Farrant, Maidstone, agricultural machine maker.—Feb. 1, H. W. Diamond, Frith street, surgeon.—Jan. 30, W. B. M'Pherson, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, victualler.—Jan. 30, W. B. Cockerill, Reedham, Norfolk, butcher.—Feb. 1, P. A. Nuttall, late of Cheltenham, and now of Edward terrace, Chalk road, Islington, newspaper vender.—Jan. 30, J. M. Wintle, Drury lane, silversmith.—Jan. 30, W. Rolfe, Therfield, Hertfordshire, farmer.—Jan. 31, L. Mosely, High street, Shadwell, Staffordshire warehouseman.—Feb. 1, W. Warren, Wilmston, Cheshire, blacksmith.

CERTIFICATES, JANUARY 30.

J. Millington and T. Salter, Manchester, and of Low Mills, near Chorley, Lancashire, calico printers.—R. Stephen, Stewkley, Buckinghamshire farmer.—G. Taylor, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, mercer.—H. Bourne, now of Wolsingham, Durham, scrivener, and late of Wigton, Cumberland, brewer.—W. S. and T. Bate, Rugeley, Staffordshire, brewers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Halkett, Dundee, manufacturer.—C. Keelman, Edinburgh, linen draper.

Friday, January 12.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

G. H. Meares and E. Richards, ship brokers, Lombard street, City.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBOTHAM, T., publican, Aldersgate street. [Buchanan, Basinghall street.

ARMFIELD, W., Northampton, draper. [Smith, Bedford row.

SOUTHGATE, H., and ROBERTSON, W. M., auctioneers. [Goddard, Wood street, Cheapside.

TOOTELL, F., Edgware, corn dealer. [Robinson, Orchard street, Portman square.

SPROULE, J., Liverpool, wine merchant. [Rogerson and Radcliffe, Liverpool.

ASHTON, J., Liverpool, painter. [Bridger and Blake, Finsbury circus, London.

INSOLVENTS (PETITIONERS).

R. S. Taylor, Sheffield, veterinary surgeon.—E. Chapman, Little Albany street, North, Regent's park, policeman.—R. J. Reynolds, Wallis's yard, Pimlico, commission agent.—M. Grist, Portsea, livery-stable keeper.—D. Thorn, Brentwood and Shenfield, Essex, farmer.—T. Parker, Leicester, grocer.—J. Sandbach, Edge hill, Lancashire, book-keeper.—T. Wroe, Dudley, Worcestershire, groer.—H. Webb, Westminster road, carpenter.—T. Marsden, Hampstead, licensed victualler.—C. M. Brand, Duke s treet, Manchester square, milliner.—H. Clark, Drummond street, Euston square, horse dealer.—R. Mostyn, Amlwch, Anglesey, farmer.—W. Dorlin, Fordham, Essex.—J. Samuels, Kent street, Southwark, grocer.—T. Heath, Holywell street, Strand, engraver.—W. Wilks, Leamonroyd lock, Yokshire, vessel hawker.—C. Armitage, Sheffield, engraver.—J. Thompson, Boroughbridge, veterinary surgeon.—A. Wedd, Queen's row, Pimlico, livery-stable keeper.—J. Fox, Manchester, warehouseman.—T. Loverocks, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—J. Patchett, Manchester, wire drawer.—W. Dobbin, Arundel street, Strand, superannuated clerk.—J. Bingham, Hawley crescent, Camden town, laundress.—H. Delf, Upper Stamford street.

BIRTHS.

At Guernsey, the lady of Major O'Brien, Royal Irish Fusileers, of a son.

On the 5th instant, Mrs R. C. Carpenter, Guildford street, Russell square, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St George's church, Hanover square, Colonel Sir Duncan Mac Dougall, K.C.B., late commanding the 79th regiment of Highlanders, to Hannah, widow of the late Colonel Nicholson, of the Lancashire Militia.

On the 9th instant, at Bangor cathedral, T. J. Maude, Esq., of Abingdon street, Westminster, to Louisa Emily, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Hamar, Vicar of Bangor.

DEATHS

On the 7th instant, Major-General Johnstone, C.B., son of Samuel Johnstone, Esq., of Carnsalloch.

On the 6th instant, at his residence, Beech hill, Cheetham, in the 53rd year of his age, John Edward Taylor, Esq., proprietor and principal editor of the *Manchester Guardian*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PIRACY.—While the press abounds with complaints against that unprincipled system, by which the labours and the writings of English authors are pillaged by foreign adventurers, American, Belgian, and French, and native genius is thus robbed of its deserts, the public should be placed on their guard against a plan now gradually creeping into practice, by which the persevering and skilful inventor is robbed of his reward, and the public are exposed to injury and contamination. We allude in particular to the exquisite articles for the toilet, the invention and manufacture of Messrs Rowland and Sons, who, having discovered and perfected their "incomparable Oil," Macassar, for the hair, and their Kalydor for the complexion, articles which have acquired a deserved celebrity as far as civilization extends, now see themselves assailed by a host of unprincipled imitators, who counterfeit their productions in the most servile manner, and imitate their Labels, Bills, and Advertisements, the only difference being in the article itself, which, it is scarcely necessary to add, is a vile and noxious counterfeit of the genuine and beneficial preparation which it is intended to imitate.—*Bell's Messenger.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
TO BE CONTINUED DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

M. JULLIEN regrets that he is unable to give a Concert to-morrow, Monday, January 15th, the Theatre having been let for that evening previous to his occupation.

ON TUESDAY, January 16th, will be produced for the first time, A NEW COMIC QUADRILLE, by M. JULLIEN, entitled

THE IRISH ECHOS,

founded on the wonderful Natural Echo on the Lake of Killarney, discovered by the Celebrated Paddy Blake; with entirely Novel Musical effects.

No. 1.—Air. Semiramide
Echo. Life let us cherish
No. 2.—Air. Poor Mary Ann
Echo. Nix, my dolly Pals
No. 3.—Air. Duncan Grey
Echo. Yankee Doodle
No. 4. & Finale.—Air. Huntsman's Chorus
Echo. St Patrick's Day and Rule Britannia.

The National Air in the Finale will be given with New and Grand Effect, in aid of which 12 Cornets a Pistons will be added to the Orchestra.

A detailed Programme of Tuesday's performance will be found in the bills of the day.

Doors open at Half-past Seven, commences at Eight, and terminates before Eleven.

Private boxes, 1*l.* 1*s.* each; dress circle, with the privilege of passing to and from the promenade, 2*s.* 6*d.*; first and second circles of boxes and promenade (communicating one with the other), 1*s.*

Private boxes and places may be secured of Mr Reilly, at the Box office of the Theatre; Private Boxes also of Mr Mitchell, 33 Old Bond street, and of Mr Sams, St James's street.

MR BAKER'S BENEFIT.

The Concert on Wednesday, January 17th, will be for the Benefit of Mr Baker. For Particulars see Advertisements.

SACRED MUSIC.

In answer to numerous inquiries, Mr Jullien has the honour to announce that a GRAND PERFORMANCE OF SACRED MUSIC will take place on Saturday next, January 20th, with selections from Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah," Haydn's "Creation," a new Symphony entitled "Paradise Lost," by Roche Albert, &c. &c. &c. The Prices of Admission as usual at these Concerts.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Certain Shops having of late exhibited a showy Ticket in Blue and Gold, of the "Albert Cravat," it is requested that all those who discountenance imposition, will be careful to see that Hughes and Co. with the Royal Arms, is stamped in'd "The Albert or Patent Elastic Cravat is so totally different and superior in comfort and economy to the old whalebone, bristles, and solid stock, that any person having once inspected it could not be deceived. Exhibited at the Royal Adelaide Gallery and Polytechnic Institution, and most favourably noticed by the press.

Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, at the Manufactory for Patent and every description of Truss, and variety of the best Anatomical support, &c. &c. 247 High Holborn. Opposite Day and Martin's. Established 1785.

TO THE THOUSANDS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE, &c.

RUPTURE effectually cured and the galling truss for ever dispensed with, at the Caledonian and City of London Infirmary, 114 Aldersgate street, City, instituted for the effectual and permanent cure of the above prevalent and grievous affliction, which has baffled the most eminent of the medical profession in all ages, is now cured with perfect ease and certainty, without risk or inconvenience, in young, old, and middle-aged. Advice gratis till 12 o'clock daily. Dr Thomson attends daily, between the hours of 10 and 4, for consultation, &c.

THE NINTH EDITION.

Just published, price 2*s.* 6*d.* and sent free, on receipt of a Post-office Order, for 3*s.* 6*d.*

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE, with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION. Addressed to those suffering from the destructive consequences of excessive indulgence in solitary and delusive habits, youthful imprudence, or infection, terminating in mental and nervous debility, local or constitutional weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption; including a comprehensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions for the removal of disqualifications, and remarks on the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture and syphilis. Illustrated with cases, &c. By C. J. LUCAS and Co. Consulting Surgeons, London.

May be had of the authors, No. 60 Newman street, Oxford street; and sold by Brittain, 11 Paternoster row; J. Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street; G. Mansell, 3 King street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15 Park side, Knightsbridge; Huett, 37 Princes street, Leicester square, London; T. Sowler, Courier office, 4 St Ann's square, Manchester; W. Howell, 75 Dale street, Liverpool; W. Wood, 78 High street, Birmingham; W. and H. Robinson, 11 Greenside street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93 Dame street, Dublin; and all booksellers.

"The best of all friends is the Professional Friend: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secresy than in 'Lucas on Manly Health.' The initiation into vicious indulgence—its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how 'Manly Vigour' temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish at the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage."—The New Bell's Weekly Messenger.

The security of Happiness in the Marriage State is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health.

Messrs Lucas and Co. are to be consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60 Newman street, Oxford street, London, and country patients may be successfully treated, on minutely describing their case, and enclosing the usual fee of 1*l.* for advice.

A BRONZE SCROLL FENDER for 15*s.*—RIPPON and BURTON are now offering the most extensive assortment of FENDERS in London, embracing every possible variety, at prices 20 per cent. under any other house. Iron fenders, 3 feet long, from 4*s.* 6*d.*; 3 feet 6, 5*s.* 3*d.*; 4 feet, 6*s.*; ditto bronzed, 3 feet, from 6*s.*; 3 feet 6, 7*s.*; 4 feet, 8*s.*; rich scroll fenders bronzed, from 15*s.*; or with steel rod and moulding, from 21*s.*; polished steel and or molu mounted fenders at proportionate prices. Fire-irons for chambers, 1*s.* 9*d.* per set; ditto steel ditto, from 3*s.* 6*d.*; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6*s.* 6*d.*; newest patterns, with elegant bronzed heads, 11*s.* 6*d.*—Detailed catalogues, with engraving, sent (per post) free.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The material RIPPON and BURTON offer to the public has for the last eight years been found equal to silver in appearance and sweetness, and superior to it in durability. Of the prices of tea-sets, waiters, candlesticks, and all articles hitherto made in silver, a detailed catalogue, with engravings, will be sent (gratis) post free.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	Victoria Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12*s.* 0*d.*	28*s.* 0*d.*	30*s.* 0*d.*
Dessert ditto and ditto, ditto	10*s.* 0*d.*	21*s.* 0*d.*	25*s.* 0*d.*
Tea ditto and ditto, ditto	5*s.* 0*d.*	11*s.* 0*d.*	12*s.* 0*d.*
Gravy ditto	3*s.* 0*d.*	6*s.* 0*d.*	7*s.* 0*d.*

RIPPON and BURTON, 12 Wells street, Oxford street. Established 1829.—Catalogues gratis.

TO MR PROUT, 229 STRAND, LONDON.—Sir, The great benefit which I have received by taking Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills induces me to inform you of the particulars of my case. About three weeks ago I became afflicted with a severe attack of rheumatism, which, for three days and nights, prevented my having rest or sleep, and was totally incapable of attending to business, when I was recommended to try Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, which I did, and took them regularly for four days, by which time the pain had entirely left me, and on the fifth day I was able to attend to business as usual. I shall endeavour, by every means to recommend a medicine which has given me so much relief. If the publication of my case will render any service, you are at liberty to use it.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. E. SMITH,
Assistant to Mr Barraclough, Snuff Manufacturer to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, 46 Ludgate hill, London.

Sept. 11, 1843.

The above recent testimonial is a further proof of the great efficacy of this valuable Medicine. Sold by T. Prout, 229 Strand, London, and all Medicine Venders. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove head-ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated. Sold by Prout, 229 Strand, London, price 1*s.* 1½*d.* per box; and by most Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN.
Now ready, to be continued on the 1st and 15th of every month, Part I (with Five Plates) of

THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS. To contain four beautiful Plates on Steel, quarto size, for One Shilling, executed by the first-rate Engravers, from Originals by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, Stanfield, Prout, D. Roberts, Allom, Chalons, Hayter, Parris, Maclise, Stephanoff, Cattermole, Bartlett, Leitch, &c. Edited by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A. With selections from the writings of L. E. L., Mrs Ellis, Mary Howitt, Agnes Strickland, Bernard Barton, &c.
London: Fisher, Son, & Co. Newgate street.

SECOND EDITION.
Cheapest Illustrated Work ever published, Part I, just out, Price One Shilling.

PAYNE'S UNIVERSUM; or Pictorial World. Edited by CHARLES EDWARDS, ESQ.
Being a collection of Engravings of Views in all Countries, Portraits of Great Men, and Specimens of Works of Art, of all ages, and of every character, will be published in Monthly Parts, each containing FOUR HIGHLY-FINISHED STEEL ENGRAVINGS, from new plates engraved expressly for this work, printed on Demy Quarto Paper, and will be accompanied with 8 to 12 pages of Letter-press, uniform with 'China,' 'America,' &c. &c.
Three premiums will be given with the 4th, 8th, and 12th Parts. (See Prospectus.)
"Payne's Universum, or Pictorial World.'—The first number of this delightful publication has just appeared, and certainly gives ample proof that the work will be carried out in a manner that will reflect the highest credit on its conductors. There are four beautiful engravings in it which may well vie with any that have appeared before the world in this or any other form. If the other parts but equal that now under our consideration, they will amply deserve, what we are sure they will receive, the unlimited patronage of the public."—Morning Advertiser.
London: Published by Brain and Payne, 12 Paternoster row, and all Booksellers; and of the following Agents:—Wrightson and Webb, Birmingham; G. and J. Smythe, Liverpool; Galt and Anderson, Manchester; Slocumbe and Sims, Leeds; John Kennedy, Edinburgh; David Bryce, Glasgow; Henry Davies, Cheltenham; E. Nettleton, Plymouth; Spreat and Co. Exeter; Oldland, Bristol; Binns and Goodwin, Bath; J. Tyler, Brighton; Cussons, Hull; Hargroves, York; Bruce and Co. New Castle-on-Tyne; E. Simmonds, Farnham; Bradford and Co. Cork; H. Green, Belfast.

THE NEW LIGHT.—A GREAT NOVELTY.—The patent CAMPHINE LAMP gives a light of surpassing power, softness, and purity, without any kind of grease or dirt, smoke or smell. The lamp is simply and beautifully constructed, and can be fitted to any description of lamp, pedestal, or gas fitting. It is not easily put out of condition. The Camphine (also a patent) is 4s. per gallon, and is so pure that if spilt on any article of dress or furniture will not leave either mark or stain, while it consumes so slowly that, at the cost of three farthings for two hours, it gives a light equal to twelve mould candles, without any attention. It will be found far less expensive than any, and incomparably superior to all existing lights. To be seen burning at RIPPON and BURTON'S (sole wholesale and retail agents for ENGLISH'S PATENT CAMPHINE), 12 Wells street, Oxford street.

15 per Cent. Discount for Cash to Shippers, Captains, and Emigrants.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals, called Nickel and German silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON, 41 and 42 BARBICAN, and 16 NORTON FOLGATE, aided by a person of science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing, as it does, a Chemical Process, by which all that is nauseous in Mixed Metals is entirely extracted—resisting all Acids, may be cleaned as Silver, and is Manufactured into every Article for the Table and Sideboard.

	Plain.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks	16s. 6d.	30s. 0d.	35s. 0d.
Dessert Ditto Ditto	12 6	25 0	30 0
Tea Spoons	5 6	13 6	13 6
Salt Ditto	6 0	12 6	12 6
Fish Knives	5 6 each	12 6	12 6
Sauce Ladles	3 6 pair	7 6	7 6
Gravy Spoons	3 6 each	7 6	7 6

C. WATSON begs the Public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from Gold than his Metal is from all others—on its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, and from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.
C. WATSON'S handsomely ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICE CURRENT, is just published, and Families who regard economy and elegance, should possess themselves of this useful Book, which may be had Gratis, and Post Free from the above Address.
Foreign orders promptly executed to any extent.
THREE PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS, 35s.; a set of three Gothic-shape ditto (including the largest size), for 35s.; three Gothic shape japanned ditto, 25s.; three Sandwich-shape ditto, 15s.: and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low; quality here is the primary consideration, hence their uninterrupted success for fifty years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.
TABLE KNIVES, ivory handles, warranted, 11s. per doz.; Desserts, 9s.; Carvers, 4s. per pair; a most extensive stock to select from, with balance handles, at 55s., 60s., and 70s., the long set of fifty pieces; white bone and other handles, 8s. to 15s. the twenty-four pieces; stag-handled carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair. The establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for fifty years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.
SOLAR and CANDLE LAMPS.—A Solar Lamp to burn common oil without smoke or smell, 22s. 6d.; a Palmer's Patent Candle Lamp, to give the light of two mould candles, plated, and with glass shade, 9s.; Hot Water Dishes for venison, beefsteak, or stews; a Set of Six London-made Patent Dish Covers, 18s. 9d. Fenders, 3 ft., 6s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 7s.; if bronzed, 3 ft., 6s.; 3 ft. 6 in., 8s. Fire Irons, 3s. 6d.; Coal Scuttles, Tea Kettles, and every article in Furnishing Hardware, unusually low.
FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver), in sets of twenty-four pieces, with ivory handles, 45s.; carved ivory handles, 50s.; Albert-pattern handles, 50s.; if in mahogany cases, 10s. extra. C. W. begs the public to understand this Metal is peculiarly his own, and is manufactured into every article for the Table and Sideboard. Plated and Silver Goods in every variety. Export and wholesale orders promptly executed.
To Families and New-married Couples, and indeed to all who study economy, combined with usefulness and elegance, the possession of his Catalogue will prove invaluable, and is sent to all parts of the Kingdom Gratis, and Post Free, on application at his Warehouses, 41 and 42 Barbican, or 16 Norton Folgate.

COMPOSITION for WRITING with STEEL PENS.—STEPHENS' WRITING FLUID. These Compositions, which have so remarkably extended the use of the STEEL PEN, are brought to very great perfection, being more easy to write with, more durable, and in every respect preferable to the ordinary Ink. In warm climates they have become essential. They consist of:

An INSTANTANEOUS BLACK INK.

A BLUE FLUID, changing to an intense Black colour.

PATENT UNCHANGEABLE BLUE FLUIDS, remaining a deep Blue colour.

A SUPERIOR BLACK INK, of the common character, but more fluid.

A SUPERIOR CARMINE RED for Contract Writing.

A CARBONACEOUS RECORD INK, unchangeable by any Chemical Agent.

Also, a new kind of MARKING INK for Linen; and Inkholders adapted for preserving Ink from Evaporation and Dust. Bottles at 3d. each, convenient for writing from, are prepared, which will enable those who may wish to try either of these articles to do so at a small expense.

Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor, 54 Stamford street, Blackfriars road, London, and sold by Stationers and Booksellers.

N.B. These unchangeable Blue Fluids are Patent Articles, the Public are therefore cautioned against imitations, which are infringements; to sell or use which is illegal.

STEPHENS' SELECT STEEL PENS.

The utmost possible care having been bestowed upon the manufacture of these articles, so as to procure the highest finish, they can be confidently recommended both for flexibility and durability.

ROYAL NURSERY. — "DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL," imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, &c. is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the signature and the address of the proprietors. It produces beautifully flowing curls, and by the transcendent lustre it imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. To avoid the counterfeits generally sold by hairdressers, be sure to ask for "Delcroix's Macassar Oil," 158 New Bond street. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.
TO LADIES.—DELCROIX'S KALYDOR, a French Cosmetic, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the complexion, prepared for the use of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by especial command, and protected by letters patent, the label bearing the Royal Arms, elegantly embossed, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume. This all-perfect requisite for the lady's toilet imparts a softness to the skin, and removes all cutaneous eruptions, giving to the complexion a clear and healthful appearance. Ask for "Delcroix's Kalydor." 158 New Bond street. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle.
CAUTION TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.—The high repute, and consequently great demand for Delcroix and Co.'s Unique Preparations, have excited the cupidity of impostors (destitute alike of honour and talent), quacks, who, for the sake of "GAIN" impose (by a connivance with unprincipled venders of perfumery) their pernicious compounds upon the Public as the real "Delcroix's Kalydor" for the Complexion, "Delcroix's Macassar Oil," for the Hair, "Delcloix's Odonto, or the Queen's Own Dentifrice" for the Teeth, &c. &c. To frustrate such impositions, Delcroix and Co. have obtained Injunctions from the High Court of Chancery against several offenders; also a Chancery Protection Label, which in future will be affixed to every genuine article, with the signature of "J. DELCROIX," in Red Ink, at the top; a "Crown," and the address, "158 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON," in the centre, surrounded by the words "Protected by the Court of Chancery," and at the bottom "J. DELCROIX and CO." in Blue Ink. Purchasers will do well to return all articles not so guaranteed. The extreme difficulty in executing this label (which is on the principle adopted to prevent forgery in the departments of Government) precludes the possibility of imitation, and will effectually protect
THE NOBILITY FROM IMPOSITION AND FRAUD.
*** Orders for India shipped on board free of expense; and the usual discount allowed to Merchants.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED WITHOUT SPRINGS, CLASPS, OR WIRES, LOOSE TEETH FASTENED, AND FILLING DECAYED TEETH WITH MINERAL MARMORATUM.

TO CLERGYMEN AND PUBLIC ORATORS

MONS. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 42 BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, continue to restore decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoratum applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Tooth Ache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorrodible, Artificial, or Natural Teeth of surpassing beauty, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following Paris charges:

A Single Tooth	£0 10 0
A Set	5 5 0

Arranged on a principle yet unrivalled, rendering it impossible to distinguish the artificial teeth from the natural ones; answering most satisfactorily all the purposes of the original teeth in mastication and articulation, imparting to the countenance a younger and improved appearance, protecting the adjoining teeth, and remaining perfectly secure in their places.

TO CLERGYMEN AND PUBLIC ORATORS
Labouring under defective pronunciation, through the Loss of Teeth, Mons. LE DRAY'S method of Replacing Teeth will be found peculiarly valuable, as it removes all defects of articulation, particularly the inability to give the proper sound to the dento-lingua double consonant TH.
Artificial Teeth repaired, remodelled, and brought to their former shape and appearance.
Artificial Palates of the most improved construction.—At home every day from ten till six.
N. B. Removed from 60 Newman street, to 42 Berners-street, Oxford street.

TWENTY YEARS' LOSS OF HAIR, AND WONDERFUL RESTORATION.
Church street, Whitby, Oct. 19th, 1841.
Gentlemen,—Of the last supply of Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, every bottle was sold immediately on receipt, and I have many more bespoke, only waiting for a further supply, which I hope you will send without the least delay. Orders have poured in more than ever since the powerful effects of the Balm have been so decisively demonstrated in the cases of several credible and respectable inhabitants of the town. One instance, among others, which has attracted particular attention, is the case of a gentleman who had but little or no hair for twenty years: he had tried numerous preparations in vain, and ultimately had his head shaved and wore a wig. At my recommendation he tried the Balm; and after using it according to the directions for a short time, the young hair appeared, and he has now as fine a head of hair as any person in Whitby. Yours, &c. JOHN KILVINGTON.
To Messrs Kennaby, Brothers, 10 Westmoreland buildings, Aldersgate street, London.
Price 3s. 6d., 6s. and 11s. per bottle. No other prices are genuine. Ask for OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, 1 Wellington street, Strand.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25 PALL MALL, LONDON.
Capital, £500,000.
This Office is provided with very accurately-constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms.
The Extra Premium discontinued on restoration of the Assured to permanent health.
Increased Annuities granted on unsound Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease.
Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates.
Healthy Lives are assured at Lower Rates than at most other Offices.
Policies of twelve months' standing are not affected by Suicide, Duelling, &c.; and Assigned Policies are valid from the date of the Policy, should death ensue from any of these causes.
F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

ROYAL BANK of AUSTRALIA.—2 Moorgate street, London.
DIRECTORS.
B. Boyd, Esq. Chairman.
J. W. Sutherland, Esq. Vice-Chairman.

W. P. Craufurd, Esq.	John Mitchell, Esq.
George Webster, Esq.	J. P. Robinson, Esq.
Mark Boyd, Esq.	Adam Duff, Esq.
John Connell, Esq.	

BANKERS.
Union Bank of London, 8 Moorgate street, Argyll place, Regent street, and Pallmall, East.
STANDING COUNSEL.
P. Laurie, Esq.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs Parken and Webster, and Messrs Johnston and Farquhar.
The Directors grant Letters of Credit and Bills at 30 days sight, on Sydney, Port Philip, Hobart Town, and Launceston, free of charge. Bills transmitted for collection.
By order of the Board, G. H. WRAY, Manager.
AGENTS—Robert Allen, Esq. 8 St Andrew's square, Edinburgh; Messrs H. Thompson and Co. Dublin; and John Harrison, Esq. Belfast.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.
Capital £200,000—in 2,000 Shares.
DIRECTORS.

E. Barnard, Esq. F.R.S.	Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq.	Richard Onslow, Esq.
John Henry Capper, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs Maples, Pearse, Stevens, and Maples.
BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London.
COLONIAL BANKERS.
Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), 2 Moorgate street.
PHYSICIAN.
Patrick Fraser, Esq. M.D. 62 Guildford street.
SECRETARY.
Edward Ryley, Esq.

The following are specimens of the low rates of Premium for the Assurance of 100*l.* which the method of Investment in Australasia, adopted by this Company, enables it to offer to the public:—

Age.	Annual Premiums.
20	£1 10 3
30	2 7 0
40	3 15
50	4 1
60	6 3 9

To Emigrants to the Australasian Colonies, assured for the whole of life, the Company offers the permission to proceed to and reside in any of those Colonies without extra Premium, and to pay their Premiums there. For Residence in New Zealand a moderate extra Premium is charged.
To all Persons, the Company offers the advantages of the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital,—of permission to retain one-third of the Premium in their own hands (the portion so retained, with interest upon it, being deducted from the Policy when it becomes a claim),—of Ascending, Descending, and other Scales of Premiums, and of participation in Profits.
Prospectuses and full Particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 126 Bishopsgate street, City.

YORK and LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, King William street, London. Empowered by Act of Parliament.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq. Chairman.
MATHEW FORSTER, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.
The superiority of the system of Assurance adopted by this Company, will be found in the fact that the premium required by a bonus office to assure 1,000*l.* on the life of a person in the 20th year of his age would in this office insure 1,291*l.* 7s. 6d.
Assurances at other ages are effected on equally favourable terms, and thus the assured has an immediate bonus instead of a chance dependent upon longevity and the profits of an office. In cases of assurance for a limited number of years, the advantage offered by this Company is still greater, no part of the profits of a bonus office being ever allotted to such assurances.
Prospectuses, containing tables framed to meet the circumstances of all who desire to provide for themselves or those who may survive them by assurance, either of fixed sums or annuities, may be had at the office as above, or of the agents.
JOHN REDDISH, Sec.

WILLESDEN CEMETERY COMPANY, Willesden, three-and-a-half miles from Oxford street, comprising 100 Acres of Freehold Land.
The features to which the Directors of this Company have given their particular attention, independently of the important consideration of drainage, planting, &c. is an economical arrangement for decorous burial, suitable to those who do not contemplate much outlay, and a general improvement in the plans adopted at present.
Capital, 100,000*l.* in 10,000 Shares of 10*l.* each.
Deposit, 2*l.* 10s. per Share.
Applications for Shares may now be made to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 5 Haymarket; or at the offices of Messrs Annesley and Reade, Solicitors to the Company, 64 Lincoln's-Inn fields, at either of which places Prospectuses, with the Scale of Charges, and every other information may be obtained.

Printed by CHARLES REYNELL, 16 Little Pulteney street, in the Parish of St James, Westminster; and Published by him at the Office of the Journal, No. 6 Wellington street, Strand.—January 13, 1844.